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PRICE TWO CENTS

500 POSTAL CLERKS IN FANEUIL HALL AWAIT TAFT SPEECH

National Association of Mail Men Ready to Greet the President Who Delivers Address Before Convention

REPORTS ARE MADE

Organization From California Makes Strong Plea to Have the Meeting Held in Golden State in 1915

About 500 delegates, attended today's session of the annual convention of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks which was called to order by John J. Diamond of Philadelphia, vice-president. He immediately appointed George F. Ames sergeant-at-arms.

Louis Philip of Chicago, chairman of the credentials committee, submitted his report which was followed by the report of William F. Gibbons, national secretary. The latter read greetings from various state organizations, and one from California made a strong plea to have the convention held there in 1915.

President Taft addressed the clerks at the afternoon session today and then meets some of the postoffice men at a dinner at the University Club as the guest of Congressman Weeks.

J. Dixon Smith of Texas, chairman of the southern organizing committee, made his report in which he stated that the last year had been a most successful one for the southern district, which comprises 16 states. He recommended the organizing of postmasters. He said that the reason there were not more clerks in the second and third class postoffices was that the postmasters did not keep themselves in close touch with the work of the association. He also advocated a more extensive circulation of the official organ.

Charles I. Stengel of New York, associate editor of the "Chief" and who is an active worker among government employees, addressed the delegates touching upon the proposed retirement question.

A new postoffice for Boston and government ownership of railroad and express companies as a sequel to the law which Congress has passed in favor of the parcel post system, were predictions made by some of the principal speakers at the opening session of the convention in Faneuil hall yesterday.

Governor Foss was unable to attend, but Mayor Fitzgerald was on hand as well as Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield and Congressman William F. Murray, who officially and individually extended to the delegates and their friends the welcome of the city.

J. Randolph Coolidge, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, extended the greetings of that body, and several others made short speeches of welcome.

The mayor stated that, in view of the additional work to be imposed upon the postal employees as the result of the parcels post, he believed that instead of the maximum salary being \$1200, the clerks should fight to have that the minimum figure and that the maximum should be indefinite, as is the custom in other government departments.

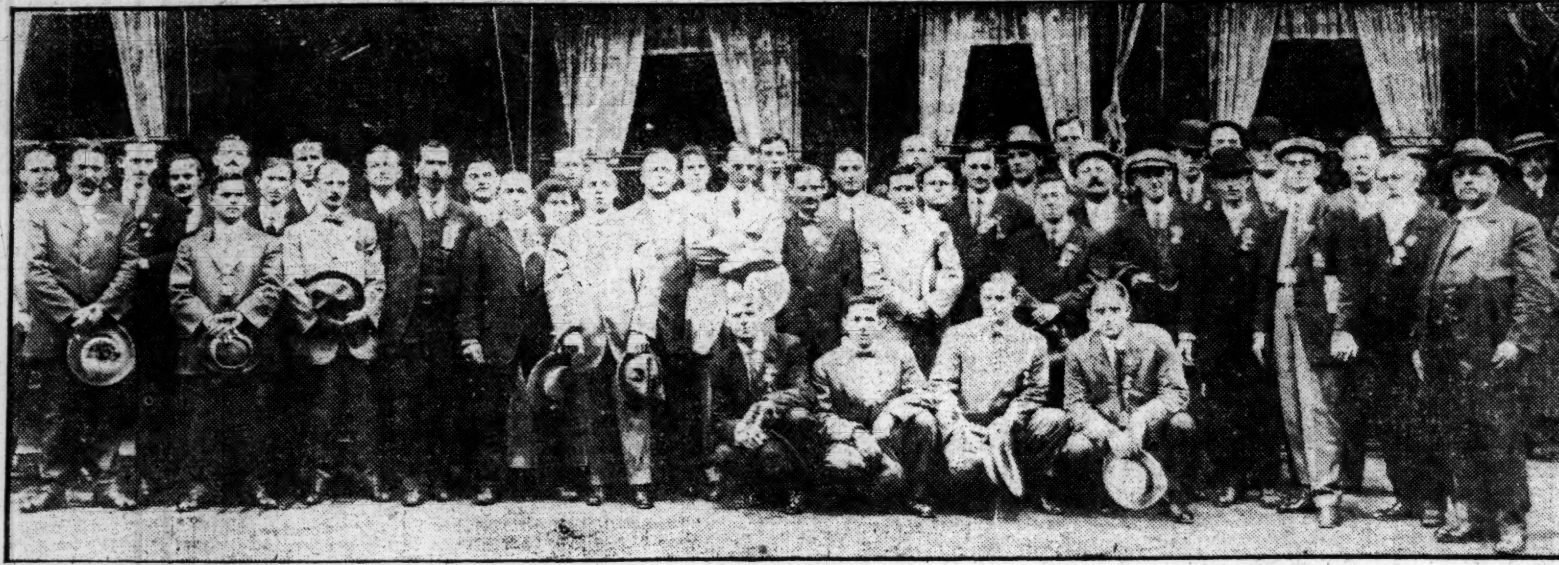
The mayor referred to the forbidding of postoffice employees to place their grievances before their congressmen.

Mayor Fitzgerald advocated the taking over of the express companies in connection with the operation of the parcels post by the government on the ground that "the express companies have systematically robbed the people by exorbitant rates," and expressed the belief that the United States would carry on the work at a materially lower figure than is now operative.

"If the government," the mayor said, "is not able to increase salaries of its employees on the ground of its annual deficit the government should charge magazine publishers, and I'm one of them, and others a higher rate of postage."

Although the Latin-American page published every Tuesday and Thursday is authentic and up-to-date, we are daily trying to make it more useful to big business concerns. The Trade Notes are particularly valuable to all lines of trade. Do you think of some manufacturer, shipper, builder or producer friend to send today's issue to with some item marked of particular interest to him?

DELEGATES TO POSTOFFICE CLERKS' CONVENTION



Group of envoys to meeting of postal men photographed today before the opening session in Faneuil hall

BRITISH PANAMA ACT ARBITRATION DEMAND IS DENIED

WASHINGTON—Though a cable despatch from London today says that the foreign office absolutely denies the statement given out Monday that England's demand for arbitration of the Panama canal tolls question was on its way to Washington, opinion seems to be slightly in favor of the original statement on the theory that the foreign office does not care to have the fact known until the demand itself is presented to the state department here.

It was said in today's cable that the Central News, Limited, notwithstanding the denial, announced that it had authoritative information that the government will demand that this question, involving the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, be submitted to The Hague.

BALLOT COMMISSION HEARS PROTESTS ON NOMINATION PAPERS

Hearing on numerous objections to nomination papers filed by candidates for the state office was given by the ballot law commission at the State House today.

At the opening of the hearing the protests of Richard J. Morrissey and William A. Davenport against the papers filed for Prof. Edward M. Lewis, a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the first congressional district, were assigned for a later hearing because of the non-arrival of interested parties.

The case involving the protest of Jeremiah Desmond, candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff of Suffolk county, against papers filed by John Quinn, the present sheriff, a Democrat, who is seeking Republican renomination, was next called. Frank Lewis, representing Mr. Desmond, argued that Mr. Quinn, being a lifelong Democrat, had no right to enter the primaries as a Republican candidate.

Henry V. Cunningham, chairman of the commission, said that in the opinion of the commission Mr. Desmond's protest has been filed too late. Mr. Lewis returned that Mr. Quinn's nomination papers had been examined by Mr. Desmond within the time allowed by law and that, after this examination an addition to the statement on Mr. Quinn's nomination papers, against which the petitioners were protesting, had been made.

Horace H. Atherton of Lynn, candidate for the Republican nomination for clerk of the southern Essex district court, appeared in protest of the name of Arthur Bogue, appearing on the ballot as candidate for the Republican nomination. He cited cases to prove his contention that an enrolled Democrat, such as he claims Mr. Bogue is, should not be allowed to enter a Republican primary. Since an enrolled Democrat is prohibited from voting in a Republican primary, why should he be allowed the greater privilege of being a candidate in such a primary, inquired Mr. Atherton.

MR. DYER BEGINNING DUTIES SAYS SCHOOLS MUST FIT CIVIC IDEAL

New Head of Public Education in Boston to Study System as He Finds It Before Making Any Program

WILL LIVE IN CITY

To work out from within and not in from without is the declared policy of the new superintendent of schools, Benjamin F. Dyer, made to a group of newspaper representatives at 10 o'clock this morning. "I have no ready-made policy," he said, "no plans out and dried. The Boston school system is one of the greatest in the world and needs to be studied before any new venture is undertaken. My policy with regard to it is to study it carefully and work out from within and not in from without. More agencies are at work for civic betterment in this city, probably than in any other, and more initiative, also. As all of these act in conjunction for the making of a better city we ought to do effective work in bringing out the ideal. The policy must evolve as we go along. There will be nothing bizarre or spectacular in my administration."

During the next eight days the new superintendent will occupy himself largely with the technicalities of school administration, trying to get its complexities well in hand before the opening of the schools. Then he will give his forenoon to visiting the schools and the teachers in their school rooms, and the afternoon largely to office work, except at those times when he goes out to address bodies of teachers. It is his desire to become personally acquainted with every school teacher in Boston so far as that shall be possible, for he believes that by the personal cooperation of the teaching and administrative forces the best school system can be built and individual talents developed and put to the best use. "It is not so much the system, or the plant," he said, "as the purpose that animates it. As in a church it is not its structure but its aspiration that is important, so it is in the schools. The ideal and purpose of the teachers is of prime importance."

The new superintendent is looking for a house to which to bring his family. He has no idea where it will be, he says, but it is his intention to live somewhere within the corporate limits of Boston.

STATUES IN SYMPHONY HALL GET BATHS AND DUST OF YEARS GOES

Symphony concert subscribers will see a white and clean array of statues in the niches around the upper wall of the auditorium when they take their places, five weeks from now, to hear the first concert in the return engagement of Karl Muck. During the vacation weeks the statues have all been taken from their positions and brought out into the lobbies and given a good scrubbing. Now they are back in place, wrapped in flannel blankets, to keep all dust away until the season opens.

The walls and ceilings of Symphony hall have been thoroughly washed and 12 years of dust has been removed from their nooks and corners and crannies. The gold foliage of the proscenium arch has recovered its original brilliancy; the organ pipes glitter like new.

Some expect the reverberation of the walls and ceilings to be unduly increased by the removal of the dust. Others aver that nothing will result but a slight added brilliancy to the acoustic quality of the hall.

TRADE EXPERT HERE TO STUDY CONDITIONS FOR BENEFIT OF PORT

Edwin J. Clapp Begins Investigation of Boston Resources to Extend Over Period of at Least a Year

AIDS HARBOR BOARD

Edwin J. Clapp, an expert in trade and transportation problems, connected with the department of trade and transportation of the school of commerce of New York University, today began a study of conditions here. Mr. Clapp, who has spent time studying conditions of trade and traffic in every Atlantic seaboard port from Florida to Montreal and in the principal maritime cities in Europe, has been engaged by the directors of the port of Boston to devote a year to this port. He has been granted one year's leave of absence by the faculty of the school of commerce of the New York University at the solicitation of the directors of the port of Boston.

"I have not arrived in Boston and have not even had time to see your port," said Mr. Clapp this morning. "I can say but little of what I intend to do. Everything is to be done. I must first make a study of conditions here, roughly, generally and superficially at first before I can say that I have really begun my work."

"This requires not less than three weeks, perhaps more. My general work here will continue not less than one year."

"After making a thorough study of the situation here I will visit the Atlantic ports of trade from Newport News, Va., to Montreal. What they do in these ports better than we do here we will endeavor to remedy. We wish to embody the good features and the best operations of every port and to maintain Boston's already high standard with a purpose of widely extending trade to and from this port and at the same time to handle it more economically, with greater facility and despatch than any other port along the eastern seaboard."

"This is a great task. Boston is well situated to command a wonderful import and export trade. Mechanically the port is to be improved; but, that being done, we must bring the trade here and keep it coming."

"It is too soon to talk of what can be done. I intend to examine personally the entire waterfront and then to study your trade and traffic as it is, what it has been, how it has improved, what made it improve and to try to determine how the commerce of this port may be still further enlarged."

Mr. Clapp is a nephew of Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate committee on campaign contributions. He is a graduate of Yale.

APPLICANT FOR CITIZENSHIP TOLD TO RENEW STUDY

DEDHAM, Mass.—While the majority of the 39 applicants for citizenship were successful today in passing the examination in the Norfolk superior court, Angelo Guiseppe Loretto failed to get his papers because he insisted that the American flag was green, white and blue and that Theodore Roosevelt is a selectman of Dedham. However, he was instructed to continue his study and try again.

Judge King complimented the applicants on their knowledge of the United States form of government.

Allan F. Church of Boston, United States naturalization examiner, was present.

ISSY-BERLIN FLIGHT BEGUN (By the United Press)

PARIS—Aviator Astley and Miss Mary Davis ascended from Issy at 5:30 a. m. today bound for Berlin and Warsaw in an effort to capture the Pommery prize.

SENATOR CUMMINS ANNOUNCES HE WILL VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

Iowa Leader in Statement Declares Against New Party but Says He Cannot Support President Taft

STUDIES SITUATION

DÉS MOINES, Ia.—United States Senator Albert B. Cummins, Progressive and candidate for the presidency at the Republican national convention, issued a statement today in which he opposed President Taft, said he would vote for Theodore Roosevelt and went on record as against the nomination of a third party state ticket in Iowa.

Though he said he intends to vote for Colonel Roosevelt he protested against the organization of a new party and dissented from some of the doctrines announced in its platform.

In his statement he said in part: "The renomination of Mr. Taft was opposed by an overwhelming majority of the Republicans throughout the country, simply because in his administration of the office he had not done things the great body of the people believed he should have done. A meagre minority succeeded in renominating him, and it is vital to inquire how it was accomplished."

Mr. Cummins then gave as the reasons why Mr. Taft was not fairly renominated improper southern representation, disobedience to popular demand and arbitrary seating of delegates. He continued: "I take no pleasure in reciting these things, for I would like to support a Republican candidate for President. There is but one way, however, to make sure that the system of the Chicago convention will be abolished and its scenes never repeated and that is to make it plain that the candidate who is the product of the system and the beneficiary of the methods cannot reach the office to which he aspires. Therefore I cannot support Mr. Taft. In so saying I am all the more a Republican, for it is clear to me that the existence of the party depends upon a quick and emphatic condemnation of the wrong I have mentioned."

APPRAISING REFORMS WILL ADD MILLION TO CUSTOMS REVENUES

"About \$1,000,000 will be added to the customs revenues as a result of improvements in appraising methods which are about to be made," said Guy C. Emerson, private secretary of the assistant secretary of the treasury department, today.

Mr. Emerson is in town as a member of a government commission that is making an exhaustive study of appraising methods throughout the country lasting several months.

The committee, in addition to Mr. Emerson, includes: Edwin R. Wakefield, special attorney for the department of justice at Washington; Joseph W. Wheatley, special agent for New York city; Joseph A. Springstead, also of New York, and Joseph D. Nevins, customs division of Washington. The members will remain in Boston a week to examine the appraising methods at this port.

Mr. Emerson says that the additional revenue will be gained largely from appraising goods according to their actual market value abroad at the time of importing.

SCHOOLS REOPENING AS VACATION SEASON ENDS

Large Enrollments Reported From Many Suburbs of Boston—Additions and Improvements to Buildings Have Been Made in a Number of Cases

Public schools in many of the suburbs of Boston are opening today for regular work or registration. In many cases record enrollments have been reported.

Additions and improvements to school buildings have been effected during the recess and several changes in faculties are announced with the beginning of the fall term. The grammar and high schools of Boston are due to open on Sept. 11.

WHITMAN, Mass.—The public schools in town open today for the fall term. Owing to the remodeling and enlarging of the high school building the sessions of the high school will be held in the banquet hall of the town hall.

QUINCY, Mass.—Enrollment of pupils for the public schools is taking place today. It is expected that 6000 pupils will register or about 250 more than last year.

SECOND MILL MAN SURRENDERS SELF IN DYNAMITE PLOT CASE

Frederick E. Atteaux, Purchase Street Manufacturer of Dyestuffs, Is Arraigned With William M. Wood

BOTH HELD IN \$5000

American Woolen Company Head Is Charged With Conspiracy on Six Counts—Collins Also in Court

Frederick E. Atteaux of Brookline surrendered himself at police headquarters today as the third man indicted by the grand jury on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the planting of dynamite in Lawrence during the strike. He was taken to the superior criminal court and pleaded not guilty before Judge Raymond and was held in \$5000.

Mr. Atteaux was accompanied by his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, and his two sureties, Fred M. Lamson of Medford, connected with the Old Colony Trust Company, and Charles E. Phipps, treasurer at 30 Chauncy street.

After his arraignment he said: "My counsel tells me that it is unwise to make any statement to the press at this time. There are many things that I would like to say but I will take his advice. I ask suspension of public judgment. The facts will all come out at the proper time."

The appearance of Mr. Atteaux followed that of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, who was in court today and pleaded not guilty also.

The third man named in the indictment, Dennis J. Collins of Cambridge, pleaded not guilty at the direction of the court when arraigned today.

Mr. Atteaux, president of the Frederick E. Atteaux Company, manufacturers of dye stuffs and chemicals, with offices at 172-178 Purchase street, is a director of the American Color & Chemical Company, of the Novak Manufacturing Company and of the Marietta Mills Company.

Mr. Wood pleaded not guilty before Judge Raymond on six counts of conspiracy in connection with the Lawrence dynamite plot. He was represented by former Congressman S. L. Powers and the government by Assistant District Attorney Thomas Lavelle. He was in court about a minute and a half, and was held in \$5000.

Asa P. French, United States district attorney, today began a federal investigation of alleged dynamite planting at Lawrence during the textile strike of last winter.

His investigation, it is understood, will be independent of that conducted by Suffolk county, under Mr. Pelletier in that it will be confined to the alleged planting of dynamite on a freight train from Bellows Falls, Vt., which stopped in Lawrence on its way to Philadelphia. As soon as the federal department of justice has secured evidence it is said that Mr. French will summon a special grand jury.

PLAN TO MAKE NORFOLK STREET UNIFORM WIDTH

Rapid progress is being made on the widening of Norfolk street in Dorchester and many of the houses have already been moved back to make room for the improvements. The work is to cost \$150,000, of which \$71,500 is for street construction. The making of a more uniform street is included in the widening plan.

The improvements are being made between Codman square and Nelson street, a distance of 5000 feet, where a uniform width of 60 feet is to be allowed.

When the present improvements are completed an effort will be made to obtain a loan of \$200,000 for a continuation of the widening plan to Blue Hill avenue, Mattapan, to which the Elevated will continue its lines.

PUBLIC TO KNOW TAFT FUND GIVERS

NEW YORK—Chairman Hilles of the Republican national committee today announced that on or about Oct. 15 he would make public a complete list of all campaign contributions. A statement from Mr. Hilles, accompanying the announcement, said the publicity had been ordered in compliance with an act of Congress signed by President Taft a year ago.

GOV. HARMON NOT FOR INITIATIVE

CINCINNATI, O.—In a statement issued today Governor Harmon declared against the initiative and referendum, the minimum wage and the woman's suffrage amendments to the constitution of Ohio being voted on today.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

EMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS PLACED BEFORE GOVERNMENT

Deputation of Special Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute Holds That Britain Should Appoint an Executive Body to Deal With the Whole Question

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON, England.—Sir James Davy and his committee at the office of the local government board received a deputation of the emigration committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, including William Baker, F. Morris and Colonel D. C. Lamb of the Salvation Army.

The members of the deputation held that there should be, first, extended recognition by the home government of the overseas dominions as fields for the emigration of children of both sexes; second, cooperation between the home and overseas authorities in connection with emigration, but the details to be carried out by the recognized emigration societies, in order to avoid the appearance of state aid, which would be liable to affect the future interests of the children.

It was proposed that the home government should undertake (1) to facilitate the emigration of suitable orphans, deserted and adopted children of both sexes through approved emigration societies by enabling the guardians to spend, where necessary, a larger sum per head than at present in and about em-

igration. In the metropolis this might rightly be made a charge on the metropolitan common poor fund.

(2) To modify the existing statutory requirements whereby the consent of the child has to be obtained in every case prior to emigration.

(3) In the case of adopted children, where no appeal by parents has been lodged for 12 months subsequent to adoption, to extend to poor law guardians as full powers over such children as they have at present over orphan and deserted children.

(4) Through the officials of the local government board to encourage throughout the kingdom the emigration of poor law children as one of the best means of providing for their future.

INSURANCE ACT SAID TO HIT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES HARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Amend the Act League, a society formed for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain the amendment of the insurance act has issued some figures based upon information supplied by the secretary of the treasury in reply to questions by Worthington Evans, M. P.

These figures are quoted to show that the old Friendly Societies have not, as it was affirmed would be the case, been strengthened, nor has their influence been extended by the insurance act. Of the old registered Friendly Societies 6797 have not applied for approval whereas 662 have been approved. The dissolution of nine tenths of the old Friendly Societies is thus entailed and of these the greater number are small societies without branches.

The Oddfellows and Foresters, both of them large affiliated societies, have

been approved with all their branches, but several thousand societies have been left out, which means, says the "Amend the Act League," that three-fourths of their members have been forced out of their present societies by the operation of the act.

Statistics so far available show that 10,500,000 persons are insured under the national insurance act. Of these 5,700,000 are members of approved societies formed by the old Friendly Societies. Before the act there were about 4,750,000 members, so that their number has increased by about 1,000,000. One million are members of approved societies founded by trade unions. Three million five hundred thousand are members of approved societies formed by industrial insurance companies. Furthermore, there are 300,000 members of new approved societies and employers funds, whereas some 2,500,000 insured persons have not yet selected an approved society.

MUSEUM SECURES RARE METAL WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The department of metal work at the Victoria and Albert Museum has been enriched lately by the purchase at the Taylor sale of several objects of rarity. A figure of St. Katherine in brilliant translucent enamel on silver, the handiwork of a Cologne craftsman of the fourteenth century; an Elizabethan tazza chased with masks and groups of fruit bearing the London hall-mark of 1564-65; a French silver-gilt cup and cover of about the middle of the sixteenth century, are among the most interesting and valuable of the acquisitions.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The Greyhound.
FORTY EIGHT ST.—"The Fortune Hunter."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—May Robson.
MAJESTIC—"The Million."
PARK—Rose Stahl.
PLYMOUTH—"The Man From Home."
SHUBERT—"Over Night."
ST. JAMES—"The New York Idea."
TREMONT—"Count of Luxembourg."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COLLIERS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
EMPIRE—John Drew.
FORTY EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERTON—"Vaudeville."
HARRIS—"The Model."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"The Million."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PROCTOR'S—"Over Night."
THIRTY NINTH ST.—"Master of House."
WALLACKS—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

EDITORIAL—"The Garden of Allah."
ORT—"The Peacock."
ARRICK—"The Bird of Paradise."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"Oliver Twist."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
MEYCKERS—"The Little Rebel."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—"Putting It Over."
PRINCESS—"The Modern Eve."
WEGFELD—"The Military Girl."

SHAM WARFARE ON ENGLISH COAST IS PICTURESQUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Some exceedingly picturesque maneuvers took place recently on the south coast that tended to bring to mind the earlier days of the campaign in Tripoli.

The operations were confined, as regards the work on shore, to territorial troops, with the exception of three companies of bluejackets and one of marines, who were landed at Lulworth from the warships Inflexible and Liverpool. These men, together with a territorial infantry brigade which had been brought to Lulworth, represented an invading force landed with the object of attacking Poole, and the territorial infantry brigades at Swanage and Wareham represented the defending army.

These marched by divergent routes on Lulworth, and some of the most interesting fighting took place on those magnificent chalk downs which fringe the Dorsetshire coast at this point. Here the fire of the warships was brought to bear on the defender's left, and though the invading force was driven back there is no doubt that in actual warfare the effect of the naval guns would have done much to aid the retirement of the invaders on the right and to check a too active pursuit on the part of the enemy.

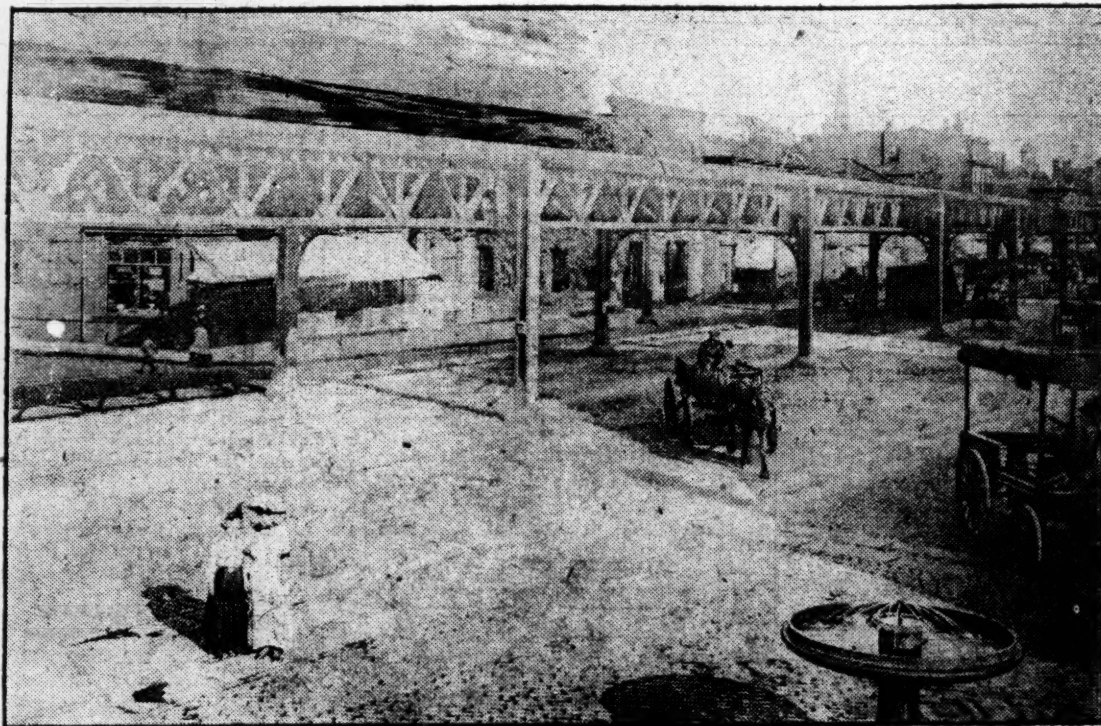
ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS VISITING WORKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage is carrying on a campaign among working men in London by holding dinner-hour meetings, at which the following resolutions are put, and, say, an anti-suffragist, passed unanimously:

"That this meeting calls upon Mr. Asquith not to grant votes to women," and "That this meeting appeals to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald not to pledge the laboring classes of this country to woman suffrage."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Hancock square, at Main, Essex, Eden, South Eden streets and Tibbetts town way, Charlestown.—Adjoining land used by B. & M. railroad for freight house purchase

Hancock square, Charlestown, at Main, Essex, Eden, South Eden streets and Tibbetts Town Way was not far from the line of tidewater up to 50 years ago. Gradually the district to the west of Rutherford avenue was filled in, being used as a dump by the city of Charlestown.

Twenty years ago dumping ceased and the land had become so valuable it was purchased by the Boston & Maine railroad. Two dozen hay sheds and several miles of tracks now take care of millions of tons of freight monthly wharf once the ocean made in at high tide from the Charles river. This water was finally confined to a channel at Prison point, and is still used much by coal and lumber barges.

Tibbetts Town Way was so called after the man who owned much of the land in the vicinity. Practically every acre of the property now occupied by the Boston & Maine freight and passenger terminals was reclaimed from flats and tidewater.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Vice-President and General Manager James H. Hustis of the Boston & Albany road and party left South station on the composite engine "Berkshire" Monday for a business trip over the property to Albany and return.

William Ross, a New Haven railway veteran engineer at South station mail and express yard is spending a three-weeks vacation with his family at North Belgrade, Me.

On account of the Jackson Club's outing at Silver Lake, Wilmington, Monday, the Boston & Maine furnished special service from North station at 9 a. m., returning at 10 p. m.

The new postoffice building the Boston Terminal Company is erecting near track No. 1, South station's midway, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

The Chicago postoffice clerks, occupying three special Pullman sleepers, arrived at North station over the Fitchburg division Monday evening.

Pennsylvania railway private car No. 180, occupied by Vice-President Henry Tatnall and family, passed through Boston in the night en route from Bar Harbor to Philadelphia via steamer Maryland route.

The New Haven road furnished extra equipment attached to the Providence boat line train from South station at 6:40 o'clock Monday evening for a large party of photo engravers en route to New York city.

NAVAL ALLIANCE OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a Primrose League gathering held at Evesham recently, Lord Charles Beresford said that he deprecated the idea of a naval alliance with another country, using that British ships should be reserved for home defense. The only alliance we should have, said Lord Charles Beresford, should be one with the dominions that make up the British empire.

MAYORS TO REVIEW MARDI GRAS FETE AT REVERE BEACH

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Mayor William P. Connery of Lynn, Mayor James H. Malone and John Beck of Chelsea are among the guests invited to review the \$10,000 Mardi Gras pageant from the Nautical Garden at Revere Beach tonight, when the exercises marking the formal closing of the season will be repeated tomorrow and the three succeeding days. In the afternoon there will be performances by rope-walkers and trapeze artists.

The Lexington Minute Men will march tonight in the pageant as an escort of honor to King Theron D. Perkins and Queen Helene Sweeney. The parade of 10 symbolic floats will pass along the boulevard from Revere street to Eliot circle. About 300,000 incandescent lamps will light up the arches under which the symbolic floats, with their attendants, 40 comedians, five bands and a military escort will pass.

The buildings along the beach have been gaily decorated for the occasion, and the driveway between Eliot circle and Revere street will be closed while the performances are being given.

The "Kings" of the pageant for the other four nights are Congressman Ernest W. Roberts of the ninth congressional district; Senator James F. Powers of South Boston, John J. Hurley of Revere and Louis Bopp of Revere. Their escorts will be the Red Men, detachments of the militia and naval brigade, the veteran firemen and the Spanish war veterans.

NAPOLEON'S VILLA SOLD

NEW YORK.—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that Napoleon's villa, San Martino, on the island of Elba, has been sold at auction to the Marquis Camilla Ruspoli for \$80,000. The sale is provisional and must be ratified by the tribunal within 15 days. The furniture and relics will remain in the villa, to which the public will be admitted.

An illustrated article on this island home of Napoleon appeared in the issue of the Monitor of Aug. 31.

COMPOSER PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK.—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the composer, passed away Sunday.

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's place among musicians successfully expressing modern sentiment was secured by his "Hiawatha" cantata, which in its various divisions has been on the programs of choral societies in all parts of the world.

POLICE LISTING CLOSES

Police listing of residents of this city who want to vote at the state primaries on Sept. 24 closes tonight at police headquarters, Pemberton square.

LABOR HONORS ITS DAY WITH PARADES, GAMES AND SPEECHES

Reviewed by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, J. Keir Hardie, member of the British Parliament, and scores of officials of various unions, thousands of men and women marched or rode through the streets of Boston, Monday morning, in the annual Labor day parade. There were 19 bands. Crowds lined the streets and cheered the marchers.

In other cities and towns in the state the holiday was signaled by parades and games. The Cambridge Central Labor Union observed the day with athletic events at Cambridge field in the morning and speeches in the afternoon. Mayor Barry delivered the chief address of the day. Alderman Michael M. O'Connor gave the address of welcome. John J. Corcoran, president of the Cambridge Central Labor Union, had charge of the exercises.

In Framingham the local Central Labor Union had a parade in the morning and a field day on the grounds of the Middlesex South Agricultural Society in the afternoon. Crowds thronged Gloucester for a parade and a baseball game in the afternoon.

A popular feature of the large parade in Boston was the detachment of the 2160 men in line. This was the first time in 24 years that the Boston street men marched in a labor day parade. Frank H. McCarthy was the chief marshal of the street pageant.

After the parade in this city, Mayor Fitzgerald entertained the leading officials of the different unions represented and the chief and assistant marshals at luncheon at the Boston City Club. Mr. Hardie was a special guest. The mayor made a short address in which he spoke of labor conditions and prospects at Washington, the State House and Boston city hall. Frank H. McCarthy, president, and Henry Abrahams, secretary, of the Boston Central Labor Union; William F. Murray and J. Frank O'Hare also spoke.

Luncheons, meetings and social entertainments by the different labor unions were features of the afternoon and evening.

ARCHITECT PASSES AWAY

Constant Desire Despadelle, one of the leading architects in America and director of the department of architecture at the Institute of Technology, passed away at his residence at 382 Commonwealth avenue Monday evening. During his service of 10 years as the Rutch professor of architecture at the Institute of Technology, Professor Despadelle was an exponent of the tendency to pattern instruction in architecture in this country after the school predominant in Paris. In collaboration with his partner, Stephen Codman, he constructed many buildings. He was honored many times by the government of France, of which country he was a native.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

SUBJECTS of general interest are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

MEMPHIS NEWS SCIMITAR.—Tennessee makes a good showing among the southern states in one respect. According to statistics 311 new banks were organized in 1911 with a total capital of \$10,669,470, and of these Tennessee has 54, with an aggregate capital of \$3,339,000. The nearest to Tennessee is Georgia, where 92 banks were organized with an aggregate capital of \$2,595,000. Florida is third with 25 banks and \$1,151,000. North Carolina is lowest in the list with 23 banks and \$335,000. North Carolina evidently believes in small banks and plenty of them, and when one of her citizens disposes of a few barrels of turpentine he immediately starts a bank.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.—Of the 22,000,000 telephone calls that passed through the central offices of the world during 1911 no less than 14,500,000,000, or 60 per cent, were from Americans. In other words, Uncle Sam took down the receiver just about twice as often as all the rest of the world combined. With this fact in mind, it is not at all surprising to learn that of the 12,453,000 telephones in the world the United States has no fewer than 8,362,000, or that the American telephone investment is \$1,025,000,000, compared with a world's total of \$1,728,000,000. Most of these things should occasion no astonishment. The telephone is an American invention, its utility was first appreciated by Americans, and Americans have been most persistent in employing it and making it an important factor in their every-day lives. Everybody knows this. But one thing not so generally known is that the wide use of the telephone in this country has been accompanied by corresponding neglect of that other and earlier American invention for eliminating distance—the telegraph. When the figures concerning the world's employment of the telegraph are given it is a different story. Only 17 per cent of the 579,000,000 telegrams sent in this world in 1910 were forwarded in this country. Apparently the name of Bell is held in greater honor by Americans of this generation than is the name of Morse, but the reverse may hold true elsewhere. The American tendency to employ the telephone in preference to the telegraph is becoming more pronounced. On more than 200 railroads having over 50,000 miles of track, or 20 per cent of the total mileage of the country, train dispatching is now being done by telephone. The click of the sander is being heard less and less in the land, and knowledge of "Morse," instead of spreading, is becoming more and more restricted.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—It is not generally known that the United States prints and engraves money for other nations. A few weeks ago China sent out a hurry call for paper money and the order was sent to the American Bank Note Company, which makes most of the paper money in the world, and is now at work doing its utmost to fill the order on time. China's new bank notes are particularly interesting for a variety of reasons. At present the republic is using the bank notes of the issue of 1908, which bore the head of Li Hung Chang, and the new money will closely follow the old in design, but there will be one important change, Li Hung Chang will be done away with; the republic wants none of him, and the head they substitute is not that of any of the leaders of the revolution, but of a philosopher named Meunier, who lived centuries ago and was the first man to agitate for democracy in China. Another point of interest about the new money is that it marks actually the millennium of paper money in China. For 1000 years the country has used paper as currency, centuries before the western world began to dream of the possibility of any such thing.

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To get your name and telephone number listed in the next Boston Division Telephone Directory.

Have you given your order?

If not, may we state the desirability of immediate action?

Contracts taken at 119 Milk Street, 165 Tremont Street or 50 Oliver Street, Boston, or by telephoning Fort Hill 7600, the Contract Department.



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Recipes for use of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour and Fine Recipes for Raisin Bread. Write now. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the

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DEPARTMENT

this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

With increased room and facilities we are better able to answer these inquiries than before.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

THIRTY-TWO PLAYERS COMPETE TODAY FOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

C. G. Waldo, Jr., of Brooklawn Puts Up Great Battle With H. H. Hilton in Match Play This Morning

HERRESHOFF IS OUT

WHEATON, Ill.—The first round of match play in the annual amateur championship of the United States Golf Association started on the links of the Chicago Golf Club here this morning with 32 players contesting for the championship honors now held by H. H. Hilton of England. The present title holder is among those who are competing.

The chief matches of interest this morning were the Hilton-Waldo and the Evans-Tillinghast, although the Travis-Legg contest promised to furnish some great playing.

An unfortunate accident which seriously lessened America's chances of regaining the championship occurred in the early play today. At the second hole J. D. Travers sliced his ball into the rough. While he was looking for it, W. J. Travis who was in the following with Legg drove from the tee, his ball hitting Travers in the hand, but he continued.

Waldo of Brooklawn, Conn., champion, led Hilton at the end of the first nine holes. Waldo was playing top golf and Hilton's continued slicing of drives enabled him to obtain a lead. Hilton started out badly by slicing into a bunker. He used his brassie out of the bunker and put his ball to the edge of the green. They halved this hole in four. Another slice by Hilton on the next hole enabled Waldo to get a half in four. The third both played excellent golf and the hole was again halved in four.

Waldo topped his drive on the fifth and the first victory of the round went to Hilton 4-5. Hilton had a wonderful chance to capture the next hole when he was on the green in three, but three putts gave the hole to Waldo, who ran down a long putt for a five. Hilton taking six. Hilton drove out of bounds on the seventh and Waldo went into the lead, winning the hole 4-5. Failure to hold an easy putt on the eighth gave Waldo a lead of two and when Hilton put his midiron shot off the tee dead to the hole on the ninth and took a three, Waldo was three up at the turn. The cards follow:

Waldo.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 2 36
Hilton.....4 4 4 4 5 5 3 39

Mason Phelps, the Midlothian, had a lead of 7 up over L. E. Maxwell of Exmoor at the end of the eighteenth hole. The Midlothian expert was 7 up due to his taking advantage of Maxwell's poor work.

Hamilton Kerr had Kenneth Edwards one down at turn in the forenoon round. Champion of western golfers Evans had Tillinghast one down at the eleventh hole. Evans was playing his tee shots well but his putting was poor.

The 36-hole qualifying round was played Monday. Hilton, the title holder, and Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, Chicago, ended the day with 152 each and will play off the tie for the gold medal later in the week. Each had a 74 in the morning and a 78 in the afternoon.

Evans' play on the last hole of the day cheered his admirers. He pulled his drive into an unplayable lie in the rough and could not play toward the green, so he drove with an iron into the polo field adjoining the links. There he was stymied by a tree, but he lifted the ball over the tree to the green and holed a 20-foot putt.

At the end of the day Howard Perrin of the Merion Cricket Club, Fred Herreshoff of New York and Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester were tied at 164 for last place among the 32 who qualified. One hole, played at sundown, was enough to settle the tie.

Herreshoff, who had been going badly all day, drove well, but sent his brassie into a bunker, then clear across the green with his niblick and missed a long putt. Perrin tried his brassie shot, which ended his chances, and Schmidt took the hole easily. This eliminated Herreshoff as a contender this year.

Fourteen players to qualify this year are from clubs around Chicago, 19 are western players, 11 are from the East and two are Englishmen.

Kenneth Edwards, Paul and Robert Hunter, all of Midlothian, turned in 154 and two 155's respectively. Albert Seckel of Riverside had 154. D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton had 155. Metropolitan Champion J. D. Travers scored 156 with 81 in the afternoon. The cards of Hilton and Evans follow:

HAROLD H. HILTON
Out.....4 3 4 5 4 4 3 36
In.....4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 74
Out.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 36
In.....3 6 4 4 5 4 4 38 152

CHARLES EVANS JR.
Out.....4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
In.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 74
Out.....4 3 4 4 4 4 3 37
In.....4 5 5 4 4 4 4 38 152

The pairings for today's first round contests with the qualifying cards of each player follow:

L. W. Maxwell, Exmoor (81, 80, 161), vs. Mason Phelps, Midlothian (81, 82, 163).
Harold Weber, Inverness (80, 81, 161), vs. E. M. Byers, Allingbury (77, 81, 158).
Sheriff Sherman, Yalundus (84, 79, 163), vs. J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair (75, 81, 156).
J. Travis, Garden City (80, 79, 159), vs. H. C. Legg, Milwaukee (78, 79, 157).
H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool Golf Club

Famous English Golfer Who Tied With Charles Evans, Jr., for Gold Medal



(Copyright by Sport & General Ills. Co.)
H. H. HILTON
American amateur champion 1911

(74, 78, 152). vs. C. G. Waldo Jr., Brooklawn (74, 78, 152). vs. Paul Hunter, Midlothian (76, 79, 155). vs. W. J. Howard Jr., Glenview (75, 77, 153). vs. J. K. Kerr, Exmoor (80, 74, 154). vs. C. W. Inslee, Onondaga Community (75, 84, 159). vs. Oswald Kirby, Englewood (82, 80, 162). vs. H. B. Lee, Detroit (77, 79, 156). vs. Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater (74, 75, 152). vs. A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee (77, 80, 163). vs. R. E. Hunter, Midlothian (80, 75, 155). vs. D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton (79, 78, 154). vs. K. L. Ames, Chicago (81, 82, 163). vs. Heinrich Schmidt, Worcester (78, 80, 164). vs. Addison Sturwell, Midlothian (77, 80, 163). vs. W. P. Smith, Philadelphia (79, 81, 161). vs. N. F. Watson, Westbrook (81, 77, 159). vs. N. F. Hunter, Honorable Company of Edinburg Golfers (81, 80, 161). vs. W. C. Flanagan, Skokie (79, 80, 159). vs. Warren K. Wood, Homewood (80, 82, 162). vs. C. B. Desor, Riverside (82, 82, 165).

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
P. C.
Boston.....80 37 706 212
Washington.....71 51 601 419
Philadelphia.....62 62 500 496
Chicago.....58 70 433 602
Detroit.....45 80 340 578
New York.....44 83 347 298

RESULTS MONDAY
Boston 2, New York 1.
Boston 1, New York 0.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

TWO GAMES FOR STAHL'S MEN
NEW YORK—Boston won a double-header from New York here Monday on the polo grounds by a score of 2 to 1 and 1 to 0. Boston won the first game in the eighth when Yerkes scored Hooper with a triple and Ford led him home with a balk. Bedient held the New Yorks to two hits in this game. The second game was also a pitchers' duel in which Wood won from George McConnell. It was Wood's fourteenth consecutive victory. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 8
New York.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0
Batteries: Bent and Cady; McConnell and Hart.

SECOND GAME
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 2
Batteries: Watson and Cady; McConnell and Hart.

F. J. KRAMER WINS CYCLING TITLE

NEWARK, N. J.—Frank J. Kramer, national sprint champion, won the one mile professional bicycling championship of the world at the Newark Velodrome, Monday afternoon, defeating Alfred Brenda of Australia and E. Perchicot of France in the final. Less than a half wheel separated the riders at the finish. The time was 2m. flat.

Marcel Dupuy and Amiel Friel of France were eliminated in the semi-finals.

KOHLEMAINEN BROTHERS LAND
NEW YORK—Hannes Kohlemainen, the Olympic champion distance runner, and his brother William, a professional marathoner, were allowed to land Monday. The fact that they were held up at Ellis island over night led to reports that the Finnish athletes might not be permitted to enter the country. When it was found today the brothers were sufficiently well supplied with funds, they were promptly released. They expect to work as masons in this country and participate in athletics.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Utica 6, Syracuse 1.
Utica 2, Syracuse 1.
Troy 11, Albany 1.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Scranton 1.
Scranton 2, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Binghamton 1, Elmira 1.

RATIONAL GOLF By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

At this moment the attention of the golfing world is fixed on the amateur championship tournament at Wheaton, and the question of whether we can retain the cup in America this year. Mr. Hilton played some games in Canada while on his way to Chicago and was in good form. At the Royal Montreal golf club, Dixie, he negotiated the course in 73, two strokes more than the record held by Charles Murray, who has held the Canadian professional championship on two occasions. Mr. Hilton and Mr. Hunter then played at Ottawa, the former being 76 and his partner 77. They played against the professional, Keffer, an ex-Canadian champion, and Gerald Lees, but the English pair won. In Toronto, at the Lambton golf and country club, they were pitted against George Lyon, who has held the national amateur title six times, and Fritz Martin, who done so twice. The visitors won easily in a 36-hole match, their play under the trying conditions being wonderful, whereas the strong wind and heavy rain plainly disconcerted their opponents. Hilton was 73, two strokes above the record.

At such a time Mr. Hilton's game is a subject of much interest to us all. Among the various descriptions of it I have found none better than that which appeared in the Golfers Magazine, of Chicago. Although his name is not mentioned, it is probably from the pen of Crafts W. Higgins, and is an extremely fair picture of the golf of a visiting player as seen through American eyes, so I am quoting it in full.

"Although rather small of stature, Mr. Hilton gets a fairly long swing—longer than it appears to be the casual observer. To begin with, the man from Holyoke uses a rather long drive, at the same time standing far from his ball. The stance is wide, and when he starts the back swing the club head does not rise abruptly, with the result that the arc of the circle is flat.

"While Hilton does not rush the back swing, neither is there any loitering. By the time the top of the swing is reached his club head is traveling fast, although evidently under well high perfect control. One thing that aids him in this respect is the fact that he checks the backward progress a trifle short of the horizontal, although being careful, as he says himself, not to overswing.

"Without good footwork, Hilton says it is impossible to get the proper rhythm. Young Evans, so Hilton affirms, is one of the few American amateurs he has seen to possess this ideal foot action.

"Mr. Hilton drives a long ball, though there is always a bit in reserve, when he needs distance he goes for it. Unhesitatingly, though realizing fully that every ounce of pressure after a certain point is made only at the sacrifice of direction. His club head travels with great rapidity on the downward rush, and after hitting the ball with a snap, Hilton follows through to a pronounced degree. He is a great believer in proper foot action. At the start of the swing the first perceptible movement noticed is with the left foot. He gets sort of a quick rise 'lift,' as he calls it.

"This keeping on the line, by the way, is Hilton's forte. The manner in which he lines out drive after drive as straight as the crow flies must be disconcerting to the average golfer, with whom an occasional slice or a pull becomes almost a habit. He is seldom in a trap. "One of Hilton's favorite clubs is a brassie so laid back as to hint a spoon. He prefers this club to a cleek, and when occasion demands can space the shot to a nicety. But Hilton is a great believer in a 'lag up'; consequently most of his shots pass the hole. His brassie is somewhat shorter than his driver.

"The champion has a jigger which he uses effectively, and the mashie is likewise a deadly weapon in his hands. When playing a mashie shot Hilton has the ball opposite the right foot. He takes the club back deliberately, and there is no hurrying of the stroke until almost the instant of impact. He imparts an unusual amount of back spin to the ball, and never fears to play boldly up to the pin.

"Although a good putter, Hilton is not exceptionally accurate when on the green. Certainly his putting cannot compare with his short approach. Drop a ball 100, 75 or 50 yards into the green, and watch Hilton. Five times out of six he will lay the shot so close to the pin as to leave himself a hohole putt. That is something few amateurs in this country are capable of duplicating."

MONITOR DEFEATS PICKERING

SALEM, Mass.—The Christian Science Monitor baseball team defeated the Pickering N. A. on the Orne street baseball grounds Saturday afternoon, 4 to 0, before a good-sized crowd. Neither side was able to score until the sixth inning, when Meekin, with two out, hit a home run for the Monitors. Woodworth pitched finely for the winners, allowing only six scattered hits and striking out eight batters. He also felled his position well. Reese of the Monitors led at the bat with three hits and made a sensational fielding play. Pickering played a fine game in the field, especially left fielder Scott. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Monitor.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 4 12 0
Pickering.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 3
Batteries: Woodworth, Hoerner; Wenthey, Humphrey, Ritchie. Umpires: Baker, Sherman.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 4.
Chattanooga 2, Nashville 1.
Birmingham 3, New Orleans 1.
Riversdale 10, New Orleans 0.
Atlanta 3, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 4, Memphis 1.
Mobile 4, Montgomery 0.
Mobile 4, Montgomery 0.

FRANK DAVY STAR OF NEW ENGLAND ROWING REGATTA

The annual Labor day regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association on the Charles river Monday produced some excellent racing, although conditions were not of the best and the chief event of the day, the match race between Frank Greer and William Haines for the professional sculling championship of the United States, had to be postponed until next Saturday.

The star of the meet was Frank Davy of the Riverside Boat Club. He won the intermediate and senior single scull events, the latter in less than 15m. after showing the way from start to finish in the intermediate event.

William De Rose of the Springfield Boat Club won the novice singles. Young Skayhan of the Shawmut Rowing Association made a fine bid to overtake the oarsman from the western part of the state, but was not equal to the task. In the junior double sculls, Eliot Farley, the old Harvard stroke, and C. Wiggins, proved too powerful a pair for the Donovan brothers of the Shawmut Rowing Association.

The Waltham Canoe Club won the war canoe event from the Cochecho Canoe Club and the Dedham Boat Club, winning by over a length. The canoe paddles, single, was captured by E. J. Schmidt of the Cochecho Canoe Club. In the club four it was the Samoset Canoe Club that was victorious, its margin being only a slight one over the Cochecho four.

The centipede race between the Shawmut Rowing Association and the Union Boat Club was interesting. It was rowed over a mile and a half straightaway course and was won by the Shawmut crew by 20 lengths. The summary:

Single scull shells, novice—Won by William De Rose, Springfield Boat Club; second, William Skayhan, Shawmut Rowing Club; third, E. T. Wentworth, Weld Boat Club; fourth, Haughton Edwards, Union Boat Club. Time, 11m. 41.3s.

Canoe paddles, single—Won by E. P. Schmidt, Cochecho Canoe Club; second, C. Clapp, Dedham Boat Club; third, C. Schmidt, Cochecho Canoe Club. Time, 5m. 54.5s.

Double scull shells, junior—Won by Union Boat Club (G. Wiggins, Eliot Farley); second, Shawmut Rowing Club (J. Donovan, T. J. Donovan). Time, 11m. 13.8s.

War canoe—Won by Waltham Canoe Club (C. Clapp, C. Schmidt, E. P. Schmidt, C. Clapp, Dedham Boat Club; second, C. Schmidt, Cochecho Canoe Club; third, C. Schmidt, Cochecho Canoe Club. Time, 6m. 58.4s.

Single scull shells, junior—Won by E. F. Greer, Union Boat Club; second, William Skayhan, Shawmut Rowing Club; third, J. G. Wiggins, Union Boat Club; fourth, J. T. Wentworth, Weld Boat Club; fifth, J. Donovan, Farragut Boat Club. Time, 11m. 22.2s.

Single scull shells, intermediate—Won by Frank Davy, Riverside Boat Club; second, Henry Pike, Atlanta Boat Club; third, Eliot Farley, Union Boat Club; fourth, James B. Ayer, Jr., Union Boat Club; fifth, James B. Ayer, Jr., Union Boat Club; sixth, Everett L. Pope, Boston Athletic Association. Time, 11m. 22.2s.

Junior quadruple fours or centipede—Won by Shawmut Rowing Association (J. Donovan, T. J. Donovan, W. Skayhan, C. Clapp, C. Schmidt). Time, 11m. 22.2s.

Senior scull shells, senior—Won by Frank Davy, Riverside Boat Club; second, J. G. Wiggins, Union Boat Club; third, James B. Ayer, Jr., Union Boat Club; fourth, Everett L. Pope, Boston Athletic Association. Time, 11m. 22.2s.

Senior quadruple fours or centipede—Won by Shawmut Rowing Association (J. Donovan, T. J. Donovan, W. Skayhan, C. Clapp, C. Schmidt). Time, 11m. 22.2s.

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BASEBALL PICKUPS

The New York Nationals are drawing away from Chicago. The lead is now six games.

The New York Nationals have a busy week of it with four double-headers scheduled.

One more victory for Pitcher Wood. He may yet better Marquard's consecutive victory record.

Campbell is beginning to show some of his 1909 form. His playing during the past month has been of a very high order.

Baseball had a great day Monday, with 59,863 paying to see the American league teams and 36,000 paying to watch the Nationals.

It is many days since 15,000 persons paid to see the Boston Nationals play ball on their home grounds, as was the case Monday.

Harry Davis' stay at Cleveland was rather short. He was expected to make a fine manager, but things did not seem to run smoothly.

Boston's double victory over New York, while the Athletics took two from Washington, makes the Red Sox look like sure American league pennant winners.

Bedient appears to be regaining his early season form. Holding New York to two hits, one of which should have been caught by Hooper, is no small deed.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
P. C.
New York.....84 36 700 630
Chicago.....79 43 648 497
Pittsburgh.....71 52 577 485
Philadelphia.....60 61 496 438
Cincinnati.....61 65 484 462
St. Louis.....43 71 432 423
Brooklyn.....45 77 369 398
Boston.....37 88 301 262

NEW YORK 6, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 4.
Chicago-Pittsburgh, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

NEW YORK WINS BOTH
Manager McGraw's New York Nationals took two more games away from Boston Monday before the biggest crowd that has found its way into the South End grounds in years. The first game went to 12 innings, masterly pitching by Bedient, coupled with sensational catches by Jackson and Campbell, holding New York to a two-run tie until Doyle drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run, with two on bases, in the twelfth and winning the game, 5 to 2. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 11 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 2
Batteries: Marquard, Mathewson and Wilson; Hartley, Bedient and Kling. Umpires: Rigler and Finerman.

SECOND GAME
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 9 6
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0
Batteries: Mathewson and Wilson; Donnelly, Tyler and Rariden. Umpires: Rigler and Finerman.

100-yd. dash—Won by J. Thorpe; J. Brodd, I. A. C. third. Time 10:2.3s.

16-lb. shot—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle; J. Brodd, I. A. C. second. Time 10:2.3s.

35-lb. shot—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle; J. Brodd, I. A. C. second. Time 10:2.3s.

16-lb. hammer—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle; J. Brodd, I. A. C. second. Time 10:2.3s.

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35-lb. hammer—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle; J. Brodd, I. A. C. second. Time 10:2.3s.

16-lb. hammer—Won by J. Thorpe, Carlisle; J. Brodd, I. A. C. second. Time 10:2.3s.

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NEW YORK—That James Thorpe of the Carlisle Indian school and winner of the pentathlon and decathlon events in the Swedish Olympic games is the greatest all-round athlete ever produced in this country is the verdict today of those who saw him win the national all-round championship at Celtic park Monday

AUTHOR ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT BY FEW AND EXTENSION OF TENURE

George Arthur Sedgwick in "The Democratic Mistake" Argues Popular Election System Is Carried Too Far

EFFICIENCY URGED

IF THE assertion were to be made that not in generations has there been as much serious discussion of fundamental issues of government and politics—using that word in its highest sense—as there is now in the United States, who would seriously challenge it?

Again, as in the days preceding and following making the constitution, all the issues that arise from the democratic form of government, from a written constitution and from an attempt to discreetly balance the powers of executive, legislature and judiciary, are in debate.

Discussion in those days took two forms still operative: circulation of the pamphlet and assembly of the people to hear the orator. A vast hydra-headed daily press did not then serve both the statesmen and politicians as it does now. Means of communication between the towns on the seaboard and regions beyond were few and puny compared with those that now make possible the whirlwind tours of Messrs. Bryan, Roosevelt and Taft. Publishers of literature, whether in periodical or book form, then were few in number and limited in constituency. Nevertheless there was serious discussion of large themes carried on by statesmen who had leisure for private correspondence, who had patrons who would agree to pay the bills for pamphlet editions of important speeches and essays; and in a much slower but possibly quite as thorough ways as at present public opinion was shaped.

The days of old-fashioned pamphleteering have passed. But in a new form, suited to modern conditions, the habit survives; and present political controversies are responsible for many small books, bearing the imprint of first-class houses, that can best be described as of the pamphlet type though having a more formal dress and a more enduring form. One such, "Majority Rule and the Judiciary," was reviewed last week. Here is another: "The Democratic Mistake" (Charles Scribner's Sons), by George Arthur Sedgwick. It is precisely the sort of enlarged pamphlet that a Federalist among Mr. Sedgwick's ancestors might have put out against the Jeffersonian heresies of those early Republicans who later took the name of Democrats.

With some revisions the book embodies lectures delivered at Harvard University in 1909 on the Godkin foundation. Even closer revision might properly have led to elimination of statements respecting Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party, which seem neither fair nor exact, in the light of the record he made at Baltimore and the party's choice of platform and candidate. But that is a minor detail.

The book reviewed last week voiced a progressive point of view and reliance on more democracy to cure whatever defects democracy has revealed. Mr. Ransom, like Mr. Roosevelt, was found to be in favor of extension of popular power to control under certain conditions—the decrees of courts. All his citations, all his authorities quoted were on the side of increased trust of the people as final authority in all affairs of government.

Mr. Sedgwick belongs to a different school. His sympathies are not with movements that increase direct action by the people in choosing their governors, in direct nomination by primaries, or that would extend suffrage to women. He is for concentrating power and responsibility in the hands of the few, the example set for city government by commission-control being, as he believes, worth considering in its larger application to states. Thus he has the temerity to propose that if the state of New York could for 10 years be put under the full control of five men elected by a popular vote it would be vastly better off than it is now with its machine-controlled Legislature.

Mr. Sedgwick believes that democracies are making fetiches of (1) false worship of equality as always a desirable end in itself to be sought for not only in matters of right and opportunity but also of condition, and (2) of the ballot as a universal means of curing ills and enforcing political responsibility. The inevitable result of this is the "continuous exercise of elective machinery, the multiplication of elections and of offices and the division and dissipation of responsibility for the better division of patronage and spoils." He challenges the hoary tradition and deep-rooted conviction that making office-holders directly responsible to the people, giving them short terms of office, and frequently changing officials is the ideal method of securing either honest or efficient government. The democratic mistake, in the United States, at least up to date, has been in supposing that the way to make a public servant really responsible is to make him dependent on popular approval, frequently tested; whereas—the author contends—many other factors enter in that are by no means implicit in the judgment of the electorate. "The democratic delusion" is that universal suffrage always is a safe oracle of wisdom. Sometimes it is—according to Mr. Sedgwick—and sometimes it is not.

If government by a democracy is to become efficient it must follow some of the principles that obtain in the best administered and most successful forms of private business. There the owners define the broad policies, but the responsibility of making them effective through administrative acts is vested in men with titles to place that are comparatively secure and with some assurance that they will have time enough to test the merits of their plans.

Nowhere, claims Mr. Sedgwick, has government worked well where there has been limited tenure of place and the possibility of too frequent rotation of office; and conspicuous has been the effect of undermining of responsibility wherever the judiciary has been made elective and subject in any way to influences that are inevitable when places on the bench can be assigned by the political machines.

There is this to be said in favor of Mr. Sedgwick's general contention, that the entire drift of thought and action of city planners and city government experts is toward more direct relation of the people to a few executive and administrative officials, selected as experts and retained so long as efficient; and sentiment favorable to much greater extension of authority in the hands of state executives for appointment of subordinate officers of state now elected by the people, is growing.

In the federal civil service there has been a marked gain of efficiency since

the old spoils theory and the rotation in office plan ceased to be regnant; and nothing is more gratifying than the celerity with which each of the three presidential candidates pledged himself to support the merit system if elected in November. There are still federal official circles, however, that have to be won to the authority of the merit system; and in states and cities the spoils system is rampant because electors will not see that general social conditions today make it impossible to rely on the methods of nomination and election of officials that worked well in the early days of the republic.

By a strange paradoxical turn of events representative government in the United States is attacked today from two quarters. There are those who would multiply chances for direct popular action and those who would diminish them. Mr. Ransom, whose book was reviewed last week represents one set of critics; and Mr. Sedgwick voices the dissent and distrust of the latter group. As the result of their common agreement on the shortcomings of the traditional system its continuance is more problematical than at any time in national history.

LAND OF RISING SUN HOLDS CHARMING VIEWS FOR VISITOR



(Drawn specially for the Monitor.)

Torii, or bird's-perch, of Nikko, Japan, which commemorates the day when the first Emperor of Japan was encouraged when in despair by an eagle perching on his bow.

The following memories of a trip through Japan include a description of the great sanctuary of Nikko, where a temple is believed to have existed from the earliest days of the Japanese people, and near which is the famous Emperor's bridge built in 1638.

(Special to the Monitor)

AFTER leaving China, the next move in the traveler's itinerary is generally Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, so called in guide books, as being the most easterly point in a journey round the world.

This trip, taken 12 years ago through Japan, abides in the memory of the writer like scenes in a panorama, a succession of charming pictures passing in review, of a land where the architecture is fairy-like in its beauty, and the sculpture grotesque; of tea-houses hung with wisteria, and gardens brilliant with shrubbery of scarlet and orange; sheets of water glistening back their reflections, and islets connected by bridges in miniature; a land of mountains, with Fuji-san rising preeminent and shapely from the plain; and of woods vast and somber; a land where the love of the beautiful is a cult.

A special feature of Japan is seen in the avenues of cryptomeria, very old, and of great size, marking the approach to sacred places, with massive stone lanterns, between that serve at festive seasons to light up the sylvan depths or, rather, to accentuate their obscurity. Such a place is Nikko, and there the faithful deer, with branching antlers and gentle eyes, wander through the woods at will, and come trotting up to the visitor, expecting to be fed.

The Japanese towns are rapidly becoming modernized; but these forest glades, so grand and solemn, are time-honored and can surely never lose their sanctity to a people whose love of nature is intense.

Another great sanctuary is that of Nikko, where a temple must have existed from time immemorial. It is approached by a flight of moss-covered steps which pass under a torii, or bird's perch. The sacred runs that the first emperor of Japan when in deep despair, saw an eagle come and perch upon his bow, and regarding the incident as a favorable omen, was cheered on to victory. To commemorate this such structures stand at the entrance of sacred enclosures.

Near this one is a large granite tank, mossy, and filled with water; and at the opposite side, against a background of cryptomeria, stands a five-storied pagoda, rose tinted, and having the signs of the zodiac carved round the base. Higher we come to the other accessories of the Shinto religion, or "way of the gods."

The stage whereon the sacred dances are performed to the twanging of stringed instruments stands in the center, with offices and smaller shrines at each side; the library also, and a covered corridor of pictures; last of all, the sacred charger, usually white, is seen in his stall, and pawing impatiently for the god who never comes to mount him. Can it be wondered that the educated Japanese have outgrown their religion?

The temple of Nikko is dedicated to the memory of a great soldier and statesman, Iyeyasu, who lived early in the seventeenth century and founded the dynasty of Tokugawa. It stands high up on the mountain slopes, approached by hundreds of steps through an avenue of fine old trees. The splendid gateway, covered with Sanscrit writing and guarded by bronze dogs, is closed to pilgrims, who can only peer through the balustrades. The stillness of the woods is restful, the sunlight scarcely penetrating the long, dim aisle, while the chanting of priests, the tinkling of bells and the dreamy sound of mountain cascades mingle in one sweet harmony.

The town of Nikko, situated 200 feet above sea-level, is a favorite summer resort, and it lies along the bank of the river Daiyawa. At the end of the long street, on an eminence, stands the Hengui temple; and near it, the Emperor's bridge, built in 1638, crosses the river. It is covered with red lacquer, and none but he may use it, one lower down being provided for other passengers.

Though not specially noted for any native produce, Nikko commands the admiration of every visitor for the charm of its situation and the beauty of its surroundings, and its citizens are justly proud of it. To them is attributed the saying: "Do not use the word 'magnificent' until you have seen Nikko."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"Nancy Porter's Opportunity"—By Marion Ames Taggart. Boston. L. C. Page & Co. The fourth in the Doctor's Little Girl series and evidently destined to be as popular as its predecessors. Nancy is now 'sweet sixteen,' and her girl admirers will be touched by the author's account of how bravely and unselfishly she meets a trying situation and thereby becomes more than ever her father's helper and comrade. It is to be regretted, however, that the author found no happier way to bring about the development of Nancy's character than through the occurrence of mishap and its results.

"The Haliburton Primer, First Reader, Second Reader"—By M. W. Haliburton. Boston. D. C. Heath & Co. These three books plainly show that many years' experience in teaching little children has given the author a personal knowledge of the elements most needed in the making of ideal primary readers. The children will love the books for their delightful pictures and jingles, inexperienced teachers will prize them for the clearness of the explanations in the supplementary notes in the back, and teachers of riper years will find in them much that should add fresh in-

spiration to the teaching of reading. Despite the wide array of school readers already on the market it is to be questioned whether any primary readers yet written can compare in point of usefulness with this new and attractive series.

"Sky Island"—By L. Frank Baum. Chicago. The Reilly & Britton Company. The "further exciting adventures of Trot and Cap'n Bill after their visit to the sea fairies." A wonderful umbrella is the main factor in this marvelous tale and children will doubtless follow with breathless interest the account of its service as an aeroplane and from the land of the Blues and the Pinks. The fascinating illustrations by John R. Neill will add much to their interest and enable them to know exactly what the queer people of the sky look like. The story lacks ethical purpose, and the persistence with which the earth characters drop their final g's and indulge in expressions that border on slang will tend unfortunately to fasten upon childish readers faults that are already too common. However, this is not likely to detract from the wholehearted enjoyment of the boys and girls who have the opportunity to read the book.

LITERARY NOTES

An anthology of American verse, with 4000 poems by 1200 authors, selected by Burton E. Stevenson, is forthcoming in an India paper edition that will bring the book within handy compass. Henry Holt & Co. are to publish.

A posthumous work by Margaret E. Sangster, called "Eastover Parish," will have for its preface an estimate of the former editor of Harpers Bazar by her friend, Harriet Prescott Safford.

A four volume history of the state of Kansas by Professor Blackmer of the state university is one of the most comprehensive and reliable of studies of commonwealth evolution yet made. The author, with his modern and sociological interpretation of history has made the book cover something more than the traditional political record and personal data so often forming the contents of such histories.

Joe Mitchell Chapple, of the National Magazine, hitherto conspicuous as a compiler of "Heart Throbs," has written a story of mid-western life in the '70s.

Selection of Prof. Albert F. Pollard, of the University of London, author of studies of Henry VIII, Thomas Cranmer and the Protector Somerset and writer of a history of the evolution of the British empire, has been appointed the first Goldwin Smith lecturer at Cornell University. Professor Pollard is one of the ablest of the rising school of English historians, and a man with strong democratic leanings.

The Four Seas Company of Boston, hitherto publishers of magazines and pamphlets, will enter the field of book publishing this autumn, with 20 volumes on its list, among them "The Mountain Singer," by Seosamh Mac Catha-anall, a fine lyricist of the Irish renaissance.

Edna Ferber's publishers announce two new volumes of her clever short stories of American business life as seen by a woman of wit and humor.

Lucille Baldwin Van Slyke, who has specialized in fiction about the Syrians who have migrated to America, will have a collection of her tales out soon. "Eve's Other Children" is to be its taking title.

Desmond FitzGerald, Inc., will soon publish "My Friends at Brook Farm," an illustrated volume of memories by John Van Der Zee Sears. Mr. Sears is one of the very few survivors of that famous colony which included among its members and guests Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Horace Greeley, Margaret Fuller, Charles A. Dana, Albert Brisbane and many other celebrities of whom the author gives pleasant personal recollections. He tells what they tried to accomplish at Brook Farm, how far they succeeded in ideal living and what the daily life of the place was like.

Theodor Gomperz of Vienna, the close of whose career is announced, was one of the leading classical philologists and archaeologists of Europe. He also edited the German edition of the works of John Stuart Mill.

A steady demand for "The Valor of Ignorance," by Homer Lea, shows the book, with its warnings, makes its appeal to some Americans. It also has attracted attention in military circles in Europe.

The American publishers of the forthcoming novel, "Caviare," by Grant Richards, the London publisher, announce a second edition ordered before the first is published.

The executive secretary of the Rhodes scholarship trust, George R. Parkin, has written an authoritative exposition of this movement and also of its inception by Cecil Rhodes. Houghton Mifflin Com-

pany will publish in America. The same firm is bringing out the first of Mary Agnes Hamilton's stories to find recognition in the United States. "Less than Dust," is its title.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN DRAWING TOGETHER AT CHINA'S EXPENSE

In the following special review for the Monitor a searchlight is thrown on the far east by means of which Russia and Japan are seen drawing more closely together for mutual gain at the expense of China.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the most notable features in modern international politics is the steady widening of the sphere of concern.

Thirty, or even 20, years ago, it mattered very little to the chancelleries of Europe what men were thinking or doing in Japan or China. To the average man in the street, whether he jogged up Ludgate hill in an old horse bus, or walked across the broad expanse of the Nevsky Prospect, they were lands of which he knew little and cared less. Today all this is changed, the world has shut up like a telescope and to the man interested to any extent in foreign politics, the news from Peking or Tokio is of as much importance as that from Paris or Berlin. In many ways, to the careful observer, it is even of more importance.

In the capitals of Europe, diplomacy is at home, it is in its vitals, its secrets are well kept, all its wires are underground, all its true interests and purposes are hid—such at any rate is the supposition—from the gaze of any except those within the charmed circle of "the mysteries of state." As one travels east, however, the diplomacy of the West comes to the surface, the "blow holes" of the great powers are not in Europe, but scattered up and down the farthest East, and today, on all sides, they are to be seen in China.

Some months ago, there was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, the risk to the European investor and the more than doubtful advantage to China of the then proposed six-power loan of \$200,000,000 to the republic. Whilst it was admitted, as of course it had to be, that China needed money, yet it was shown that she needed above everything to be saved from her "friends," who, in their eagerness to secure for themselves a voice in the future of the country, were pressing money upon her. At the same time, it had to be admitted that the country's hesitation in accepting money was based rather upon an unreasoning hatred of foreigners than on any analytical examination of their motives.

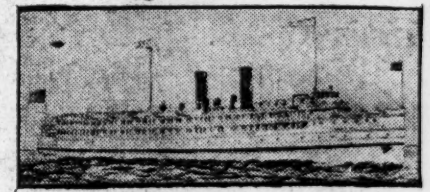
In these circumstances, the six-power loan, so often journalistically signed, abandoned, reconsidered and re-signed by all the parties concerned, has been hung up for the present, and every day brings its new speculations as to how the Chinese authorities propose to meet the situation. Still, however, the problem may ultimately be solved, the elaborate international negotiations which accompanied the great financial scheme have served to prove one fact of supreme importance, the growing tendency of those quondam enemies, Russia and Japan, to work together in furtherance of their designs on certain portions of Chinese territory.

For the last 10 years, the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been accepted by Europe generally, and England particularly, as a simple postulate in the reckoning of possibilities in far eastern affairs. Recently, the undoubted understanding between Tokio and St. Petersburg, over Russia's action in Mongolia six months ago, and the steady, consistent pressure of their joint interests in the recent loan negotiations, have served to make it clear that the drift of Japan is

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away from Great Britain and towards Russia. The significance of this fact, when considered in relation to the future of China, can hardly be over estimated. In every treaty to which Japan has set her hand for the last 10 years, the provision for the integrity of China has occupied the place of honor. The Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1904, the Franco-Japanese agreement and the Russo-Japanese convention of 1907, the exchange of notes between Japan and the United States in 1908 and the convention between Russia and Japan in 1910 all lay down as the foundation for subsequent statements that the integrity of China shall be recognized and maintained.

It is Bagehot, however, who says that treaties are only binding as long as they are not torn up, and with the recent action of Italy in Tripoli still fresh in memory, and Aehrenthal's coup d'état in Bosnia and Herzegovina still on the horizon of political recollection, the imposing array of treaties guaranteeing the integrity of China, to which Japan is a party, will have little effect on the judgment in weighing the possibilities in the far east.

Both Italy and Austria-Hungary are signatories to the treaty of Berlin, the first demand of which is the integrity of the Ottoman empire, yet that did not prevent, or even delay for a moment, Aehrenthal's diplomatic triumph of 1908, or Giolitti's adventure of 1911; neither will any one of the treaties enumerated above delay for a single moment the violation of the integrity of China by either Russia or Japan the moment their plans are completed.

If, then, the drift of Russian and Japanese diplomacy is, as it obviously is, very far from the principle of these treaties; if Russia and Japan are contemplating something very like a partition of China's vast northern provinces; if Russia is attempting in Mongolia and North Manchuria what she has already almost accomplished in northern Persia, and if Japan is contemplating the simple annexation of South Manchuria, as a beginning, then Europe may as well roll up the map of the east, for, in the phrase of Pitt, it will not be wanted for a generation.

For a moment matters are apparently at a standstill. After the first great scramble at the launching of the project of the six-power loan, when west clamed with west in the streets of Peking for financial dominion, there came a reaction; and as negotiations gradually took a calmer aspect, it came to be seen that the world was witnessing nothing new, that it was not the rallying of the west, to help the great republic of the east, but simply Europe with her age-long antagonism, fears and prejudices, come to the Chinese fair.

At the fair she met Japan, and Japan was in strange company, and first she said she would not come in at all, and then after an obvious consultation with her companion she said she would come in on terms and her companion said the same. Then for months run v had it now this way, now that way, the terms had been decided to, and the terms had not; that the powers had recognized those mysterious special rights claimed by Japan in South Manchuria, and by Russia in the north of Manchuria, and then again that they had not.

At last, after many ups and downs, it became apparent that no agreement could be arrived at, and that the great financial enterprise of the century had come to nothing. And this not because the powers were unwilling to take security, but because China was unwilling to give it. Still, Russia and Japan came out of the struggle shoulder to shoulder, and Europe will do well to observe that fact.

The last thing that Russia wants in the mid east is a strong independent China, and here Japan agrees with her. It matters little to either power how this is confirmed, whether by the reckless financial extravagance, or the now less active process of low starvation. For centuries China has been known to the world as the land where all things are turned upside down, where all the ideas of western civilization are reversed

and, however far from the truth, this may be taken as a general statement.

The question of finance it is true Europe has never understood. Into the midst of China's vast system of credit, with an economic system based on a quasi-family organization of national work, which binds together, in a vague system of cooperation and pay-out in kind, four hundred millions of people, the west has come with its workingman, employers, middlemen, and with its gold standard. To the average Chinaman, who from time immemorial has paid in work, it is all new, and as yet he but dimly understands it. It is a problem calling for much patience and much statesmanship. Up to the present, the powers have done little in the right direction and much in the wrong. What better things there may be in the future, time alone will show.

MELROSE THEATER OPENS

The Globe theater, the first to be erected in Melrose, was opened yesterday with big audiences at both performances. The new playhouse is on Main street, between Foster and Grove streets and has just been completed at a cost of \$75,000. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1200, with a large stage, boxes and one balcony. Besides the theater lobby, the front of the structure contains two stores and six offices on the two floors above. Mark Lewis of Boston is the owner of the structure and the Powers & Woodhead Corporation are the lessees.

REMOVE BAR ON AVIATORS

NEW YORK—The Aero Club of America, at the request of the Aero Club of Illinois, has removed the suspensions which it had imposed upon Page, Beachey, Hamilton, Martin, Fish, Peck, Freeman and Terrell. The aviators were suspended because they flew in the "out-law meet" held in Boston recently.

AMUSEMENTS

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

"THE QUAKER GIRL"
This world filled with noises, most of them unnecessary. The newsboy on the running board of the street car piercingly proclaims his wares, not the excusable once, but with the persistency that classifies him as a malefactor of small change. Yet are we glad if he doesn't masticate noisily vociferously. Most auto horns seem designed first to startle, then to shock, almost never to warn. All these blows of sound smite us on the way to the theater in a trolley car that shrieks on every curve. Reaching the theater, remembering the average musical play, we are in a mood to wish such shows were to be seen and not heard.

Then we are delightfully disappointed, for the new piece is "The Quaker Girl," and it proves as polite and quiet as its name would imply. Banished are the depressing snare drum and cymbals, perhaps to some street parade where they belong. Released from their smothering rumble and clash the pretty music by Lionel Monckton sings through the orchestra. Themes, undertones and accents skip airily among the strings and pour out of mellow horns sweetness, evanescent, but tangibly to be tasted and enjoyed.

There is a pretty first act in an English village which has a Quaker community. There we meet pretty Prudence, fresh and unspoiled as rose bloom, and very much smitten with her is Tony, down on the program as an American, but played with all the hard edged English humor characteristic of Percival Knight. Mr. Knight is a capital character cut-up, but his rasping voice, a delight when he played the cadaverous jockey in "The Arcadians," is inappropriate in a straight juvenile role. On the other hand the force of Mr. Knight's ability to amuse with intelligent clowning is so great that he kept the audience vastly entertained, whether he plucked a serenade accompaniment out of a wicket gate or told of the hair raising adventures of hunters who go into the deep wood to capture the wily, untamed gook.

Because Prudence sups with a merry French wedding party she is cast out by the brethren in all her pretty brown silks and lace cap. So to Paris she goes in tow of an excitable modiste, and sets a new fashion, all the newest gowns taking on a Quaker flavor. The whole cast becomes excited, politely excited, over some feature of the French marriage law in its application to a young French couple, and a grand ball is the consequence. There may seem no sense in that, but, anyway, Tony and Prudence lived happily ever after.

While all this was going on, Ina Claire as Prudence sang several pretty solos with a delicate sense of characterization, and in a light, sweet soprano. With Mr. Knight she had two dainty action duets. The prettiest numbers were "Come to the Ball," a swinging waltz, sung by Lévy James and ensemble, and "Tiptoe," sung by the principals to a witty orchestral accompaniment.

The whole first act keeps a quality of atmosphere that has seldom been realized in musical comedy. Even the women of the chorus were individually characterized in the scene in which Prudence is dismissed.

The house was full, and many stood. The audience appeared to have a very good time, and applauded heartily.

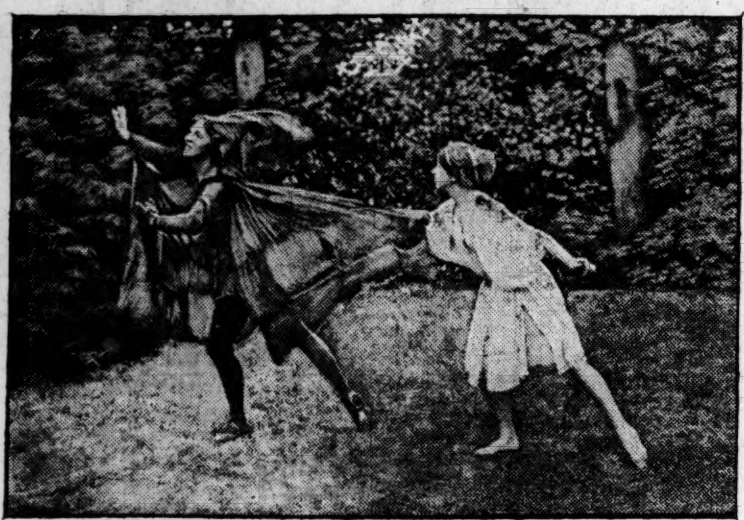
"MAGGIE PEPPER"

The role of Maggie Pepper was created by Charles Klein for Rose Stahl. And if Rose Stahl had been created for the role of Maggie Pepper she could hardly have interpreted it more delightfully than in her opening matinee at the Park theater Monday.

The play gives to this charming actress a very wide range for the display of her powers. It is a strikingly realistic piece of work, the setting being that of a modern department store, and the heroine a woman who has risen from the position of cash girl to that of assistant buyer. And from the moment that Rose Stahl appears in the stock-taking room until the final curtain the interest never flags for a single moment. The play has both humor and pathos; and it rises, at times, to great dramatic intensity—as where Maggie Pepper orders both the owner and manager of the store out of her office. The wooing of the heroine by the Hebrew jobber is a deliciously humorous passage; and the scene in which Maggie Pepper finds her brother's child is a most moving one. It is unfortunate, however, that the hero's first proposal to Maggie should have been treated in a crudely farcical spirit. This treatment mars the effect of what should have been an excellent scene.

Rose Stahl's power lies largely in the simplicity and sincerity of her manner. There is no touch of stagginess, she moves to tears and laughter precisely as reality moves. And in her moments of intensity and passion she seems to be irresistibly swayed by the emotion she expresses. She holds her audience because she never fails for a moment of sympathetic and responsive interpretation.

The company supporting Miss Stahl is an excellent one. In playing the part of Joe Holbrook, the owner of the store, John S. Robertson has a rather difficult and thankless part, but he acquires himself of it with credit. And Max Reynolds is to be particularly congratulated for



(Copyright by John W. Righton, Newbury, Berks)

The "Wind" and "Day" in Boxford masque outdoor pastoral play "Day and Night"**"DAY AND NIGHT," PASTORAL PLAY**
(Special to the Monitor)

BOXFORD, England.—To the town dweller, spending his time in the midst of droning traffic, longing for the stillness of the woods, but driven for diversion to close theaters, with all their heat, glare and artificiality, what could have presented greater charms than the pastoral "Masque" performed in the open air by the villagers of Boxford, Berks? Picture to yourself green fields, sweet with the scent of new mown hay, sloping gently up into a beech and pine wood. Imagine the scene: "A woodland glade on the side of a hill" not a painted back cloth and a row of footlights, but wide sky, wind in the tree tops, and for gas jets and boards, sunlight flecking the brown earth with a tracery of beech leaves. So much for the stage.

Then picture to yourself the audience, hastened hither from town and country, grouped in tiers upon tiers among the trees on the natural slope of the hill, listening to the most fairy-like music filtering through the air, the piping of a "wanderer," or allegorical figure of "the wind." A word must be said in sincere praise of the grace and finish of the music especially composed for the masque, and also for the dainty orchestration and execution of the numbers by a discreet little orchestra concealed among the evergreen and bushes.

Instituted some 10 or 12 years ago, the Boxford Masque has gradually become a very wonderful blend of both art and nature. Every performer, almost without exception a villager, and the majority just joyous children, whose light tread and clear young voices tripping, echoing among the tree stems, disguised as bees, butterflies, flowers and dew drops, blend with everything else in nature's auditoria art, but not artifice, twinkles in their little bare feet and rings in their choruses, added to which the wind, playing about in their tresses and their draperies half persuades the Londoner that he is eavesdropping the while dryads and wood nymphs are sporting at their play.

"Day and Night" proved to be a

charming allegory in which the chief figures represent Day and Night, Time and the Wind, and winged children and pale primrose flowers "frolic and laugh among the roses," wherein maidens, symbolizing the "Hours" gently pass from hand to hand the Golden Ball of the Sun, until in this way the noon tide hour is reached drowsiness overtakes the young revelers and a clear voice calls "tis time for noon rest, brother butterflies," and stillness reigns, as one by one the figures lie dozing among the rounded tree stems, caressed by wind and sun.

The little character of Day, charmingly impersonated by a slender child, whose acting and dancing may be said to combine innocence and happiness with finished art, contrasted well with the more rugged Wanderer, swift and lithe, portraying the spontaneous impulse of the Wind "who sets the roses knocking at the lamplit windows," and teaches "a new verse of an old song to the ripples of the river and the waves of the sea."

The quaint and querulous speeches of Father Time who, we regret to say, refuses to "go with the times," were admirably delivered by one who might well pass for a professional actor of much experience. Complused because the hour glass on which he depends has not been turned, and scornful to consult the clock, he is driven to seek counsel of the bees and flowers; but little winged boys, as bees, circle and buzz about the "evening primrose" maidens and with charming indifference give answer: "Who cares for Time? Why, 't is time to dance!" And later, the shrouded figure of Night speaks in her measured accents:

"Beyond the day, beyond the night,
Flow the eternal tides of Light,
There is neither night nor day,
Time and space have fallen away."

Is it any wonder that the memory of it lingers with the Londoner long after he has returned to town, and that he still hears the sigh of the wind that he has hushed, and that the whole scene settles in his memory with an afterglow warm as that left on the brown pine stems by the vanished sun?

types of American—the expatriate and the soil-proud; that Frenchwomen are not exclusively adventuresses, nor all women coquettes—an assumption to be justified by the barefaced coquetry shown by the heroine in her method of reaching an understanding with the man who loves her. Yet too much realism would perhaps empty the theaters; there must yet be concessions to the languishing lovers of romance and more robust emotionalists whose bosoms stir at dramatic moments. Above all the eagle must be allowed to scream unmolested, because many of us, especially in the East, need now and then to be reminded of the healthy fact of the bird's existence and of those virtues which he symbolizes. It must be said, too, that possible conjectures as to the truth of characterization were forbidden by the restrained acting of the supporting company in which there was a delightful uniformity of method and sincerity. Miss Hitz as Ethel has given a difficult part a great deal of study and the grand duke of Harold Russell was finely done. The cast:

Daniel Voorhes Pike.....William Hodge
Grand Duke.....Harold Russell
Earl of Hawcastle.....Charles Wellesley
Hon. Almeric St. Aubin.....Echlin P. Gayer
Yanoff.....Henry Harmon
Horace Granger-Simpson.....J. J. Gardner
Ribiere.....Antonio Salerno
Mariano.....Anthony Asher
Michele.....Alfred Ferraro
Carabiniere.....A. Montegriffo
Second Carabiniere.....Eduardo Ferraro
Ethel Granger-Simpson.....Gertrude Hitz
Comtesse de Champigny.....Leonora Von Ottinger
Lady Creech.....Ida Vernon

"THE GREYHOUND"

Comedy and ludicrous characterizations relieve the melodramatic features sufficiently to render entertaining "The Greyhound," which opened at the Boston theater on Monday. The humor balances, but does not efface a constant streak of sordid vulgarity running through the whole action.

After the one land act in San Francisco the setting changes to the hurricane deck of the big liner and this is followed by a view of the promenade, the grand saloon and eventually back to the hurricane deck again at night with the w-l-r-e flashing and action precipitated by a "a-l overboard." This all leads to a rapid-fire climax that is replete with dramatic effect but with a satisfying "all's well" finale.

The title chosen by the authors, Paul

Armstrong and Wilson Mizner, is fitting in that the principal character is known by that sobriquet and the story for the greater part transpires aboard an ocean "greyhound." Elita Proctor Otis as Kitty Doyle, alias Baroness von Hilde, with her slang and makeup, together with Jay Wilson as Jack Fay, an underworld sport struggling to hold his own in society, overshadow with laughter the seriousness of their fellow conspirators, Louis Fellman, alias "The Greyhound," acted by Henry Kolker, and J. Crawford Alexander, presented by Douglas J. Wood.

These four, in their various machinations against a wealthy family of Allens en route from Palm Beach to England, are thwarted by Thomas Coffin Cooke, cleverly carrying the part of McSherry, a reformed man acting as a detective. Fay's progress in comprehending the requisites in society and his inability to forget the past are laid bare by the Baroness taking him to task for trying to talk golf and telling him that if he was playing and the whistle blew he would drop his stick and rush away in search of his dinner pail.

"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"

The "Back to the Soil" movement has a staunch protagonist in "The Fortune Hunter," Winchell Smith's four-act comedy-drama, which John Craig has produced at the Castle Square for the second and third week of the season.

Nathaniel Duncan, a vivacious New York youth who is pronounced a business failure takes advice from a broker and starts anew in Radville, Pa., with the idea of marrying wealth. Finding a business that was in its last stages, with the proprietor more disheartened than himself, Duncan is inspired with ambition that develops him into the business wonder of the village. He backs out of his original plan and centers his sentiments on Betty Graham, the daughter of his employer. Mr. Graham sells an invention for a small fortune.

Versatility is a conventional term applied to Mr. Craig, and as Nat Duncan, he had a role different from any he has yet played. How droll was his application for employment—a supposed man of wealth—reading his harangue from a note book, exactly as instructed by his friend, Henry Kellogg. And as a soda clerk who had utterly no idea of the business, he evoked uproarious laughter by serving the water in splashes on his own and his customers' apparel.

Mary Young was more winning than ever as Betty Graham, sweet and high spirited. Donald Meek played Samuel Graham, the easy going old inventor, with a spirit mellow and kindly. Leslie Palmer as Henry Kellogg was fidgity in the first act, but afterward played well.

B. F. KEITH'S

"A Persian Garden," at B. F. Keith's this week, is capital fun in one of the most elaborately set musical acts in vaudeville. Acting it are Louis A. Simon, who has a genius for entangling his feet with obstruction in sight; Katherine Osterman, singer and comedienne, and a large company. The scenic effects and oriental costumes give a richness to the act.

Mme. Petrova, a Russian mimic, is another novelty and displays a delightful comedy sense. Newbold and Gribben give a bright skit, the former doing clever imitations. Lamberti shows skill as musician and as mimic.

Others are Corelli and Gillette, acrobats; the Haris in "The Circus Girl" and the Reid sisters, dancers.

HOLLIS REOPENS

The Hollis Street theater opened the fall and winter season yesterday with an afternoon and evening performance of May Robson's comedy, "A Night Out," transferred from the Park theater, where it had been running for two weeks. Two full houses enjoyed "Granmum's" adventures in New York with her two lively grandsons.

NORUMBEGA PARK

A new musical comedy was presented in the theater at Norumbega park yesterday and won cordial approval from two large holiday audiences. It is called "This Morning Miss," and is by Mathew Ott in his brightest vein.

Ben Loring and Blanche Parquet are the principal entertainers and Hal Ark and Mabelle Mallett make a big hit with a singing and dancing specialty. The chorus is attractive and there are many costume changes.

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

With the holiday performances of yesterday "The Count of Luxembourg" began the last week but one of its stay at the Tremont theater.

That bright farce, "Over Night," is announced for this week and next at the Shubert.

"The Million," which is due for several weeks' run at the Majestic, is pleasing large audiences with its complications growing out of the case of a missing blouse.

Another large audience greeted the St. James Theater Company in "The New York Idea," Langdon Mitchell's clever satire, yesterday afternoon and evening. The next production will be "This," a dramatic version of Massenet's opera.

Steamers to Bass Point continue to run on the summer schedule from Otis wharf.

There is a double service of Gloucester steamers this week from Central wharf.

ANTARCTIC AND BERNHARDT FILMS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A special performance was given at the Palace theater by the Gaumont Company, Ltd., showing first the pictures Herbert Panting the photographer took when accompanying Captain Scott in his expedition to the

\$100.00 FOR BREAD NAMES**OPEN TO EVERYBODY!****THE GENERAL BAKING COMPANY**

Offers THESE MONEY REWARDS for the

BEST NAMES of BREAD

Submitted before September 15, 1912

First Award \$50.00 Second Award \$25.00
Third Award 10.00 Three Awards, each . . . 5.00

The GENERAL BAKING COMPANY operates Model Bakeries in large cities throughout the country, but with different local names for its breads. All these breads are made of the finest flour, mixed in massive, new, clean mixing machines and baked in great modern ovens.

The object of this Contest is to secure a general name, good enough to give all these Breads—one single name indicative of delicious and wholesome quality.

This Contest is being advertised in all large cities. Impartial and expert decision on the actual merits of the names is assured all contestants.

RULES OF CONTEST

1.—All names must be plainly written—no limit to the number you may submit—and accompanied by your address. A brief outline of your reason as to why the name you submit is applicable would be appreciated. Sent in envelopes marked "Award Contest."

2.—Names must be original—never used before in connection with Bread. Cannot be personal or geographical.

3.—Preference will be given names of one or two brief words.

4.—Order of submitting will not be considered. If more than one person sends in the same winning name, the money will then be evenly divided.

5.—All names must be in the hands of the Award Contest, General Baking Company, 30 Church St., New York City, before September 15th.

6.—Awards will be mailed to winners on or after October 1st, 1912, and the results of the contest published in this paper.

SEND ALL THE GOOD BREAD NAMES YOU CAN THINK OF, IN ENVELOPE MARKED "AWARD CONTEST," TO THE

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Bakeries in
New York St. Louis Pittsburgh Cleveland Boston
New Orleans Providence Washington Toledo Newark
In Boston—FERGUSON BAKERY, Roxbury; FOX BAKERY, Charlestown.
(Keep this Advertisement for Reference)

South pole, and secondly the story of Queen Elizabeth, in which Madame Sarah Bernhardt played the role of the great queen.

In the first series one saw Captain Scott and his comrades making their final dash for the pole in January last year. For the first time the Weddell seal appears before the British public taken in his domestic stronghold.

There is also a picture of Tugger, the Terra Nova cat, who has been further south than any cat before. In one scene, entitled "Camping," Captain Scott and his three companions appear putting up their tents for the night, cooking their supper and eating it, and then getting into their sleeping bags for a few hours' rest.

Among the audience were Captain Scott's wife and mother. What is called "The Historic Film Company" is responsible for the "love story of Queen Elizabeth." It is stated the company has spent nearly £10,000 on the production. The pictures show Madame Bernhardt in one of the most elaborate stage plays she has ever undertaken; and soon the great tragedienne may be seen in every city in the world where a picture palace is established.

A VANISHING DONKEY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant's hall of mysteries in Langham place, there is to be seen a donkey, exhibited by Mr. Charles Morrill, which, to quote the landlord of the Maypole, "you look at him and there he is, you look again, and there he isn't," or words something to that effect. This interesting animal is gently induced to enter a cabinet, raised a foot or two above the stage, round which and through which Mr. Morrill and his assistants walk. Yet, a second or two after the doors have been shut on the animal, they are thrown open to disclose the fact that the donkey has apparently vanished into thin air. The conjuror also gives an exhibition of some other interesting and clever tricks.

CORDAGE WORKERS ON OUTING

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The thirteenth annual field day and exhibition of the employees of the Plymouth Cordage company yesterday was attended by more than 5000 persons. It is a county minus the cattle, for from early in the spring to this time the operatives of this large concern work diligently raising fruit, flowers, vegetables and poultry, while the girls and women in the families make fancy work and put up preserves and cook different articles of food.

TRADE UNIONIST AIM STATED

NEW YORK—A despatch from Newport, England, to the New York Herald says that at the annual session of the trades union congress William J. Thorne, Labor M. P. for West Ham and president of the congress, declared that the unrest in labor circles would not cease until the laborers' present social inequalities were removed. He said that the object of all wage earners should be collective ownership of land and railways.

FAIR ON AT WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual New England fair, the ninety-fourth event conducted by the Worcester Agricultural Society, was opened at Greendale yesterday and despite the fact that conditions were unfavorable a record crowd passed between the big wooden gates during the day. Today's program will include a horse show that will rival the annual event held in Boston or Brockton.

MARBLEHEAD VETERANS ELECT

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The annual reunion of the fourth Massachusetts regiment, heavy artillery, was held at G. A. R. hall yesterday. About 40 of the members and their wives were present.

The following officers were elected: Andrew Culley of North Weymouth, president; George P. Marsh of Medford, vice-president; David H. Abbott of Stoneham, secretary and treasurer, and S. A. Lawrence of Stoneham, assistant secretary. At noon a fish dinner was enjoyed at Fort Beach.

MR. TAFT PRAISES MEDFORD SOLDIER

As an additional trophy for winning the champion individual marksmanship title for the United States Corporal Cedric B. Long of company E, fifth regiment, of Medford, today received an autograph letter from President Taft, commending him for the excellence of his work in the national military rifle shoot at Seagirt, N. J., where he won the title and presenting him with a gold medal for winning the President's match.

VERMONT FOLK ON HARBOR OUTING

The Vermont association of Boston had its summer outing yesterday at the Farm and Trades School on Thompson's Island, of which the superintendent, Charles H. Bradley, is president of the association.

A party of about 150, including members and their wives, were taken to the island from City Point on the school steamer and barge at 11 a. m. Over the entrance to the main building was a Vermont state shield, eight feet across.

BROCKTON PASTOR RESIGNS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Rev. Otto Nelson, pastor of the Swedish Congregational church, has resigned his pastorate to take effect Dec. 1. He is considering a call to a western state. The Rev. Mr. Nelson came here seven years ago from New York city. He is vice-president of the New England Swedish Ministers' Association.

S. L. CROSBY GOES TO SIAM

WASHINGTON—Sheldon L. Crosby, recently named as first secretary of the legation at Bulgaria, has been ordered by the state department to take charge of the legation at Siam.

ANNUAL FALL EXCURSION TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Just the Place for Your Autumn Vacation

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Crawfords	\$4.65	Fabyan	\$4.65
Bretton Wds	\$4.65	Littleton	\$4.65
Maplewood	\$5.00	Jefferson	\$5.35
Bethlehem	\$5.00	Twin Mt.	\$4.65
Profile House	\$5.00	Lancaster	\$5.35
Intervale	\$3.75	Colebrook	\$6.25
No. Conway	\$3.75	Weirs	\$3.00
Wolfboro	\$3.00	Cen. Har.	\$3.00
No. Woodstock	\$3.75		

To Fabyan or Bretton Woods, Crawford and Twin Mountain, via North Woodstock, stage to Profile House, rail beyond and return all rail via Intervale or Plymouth, or vice versa.

\$6.75

Tickets Good Going Sept. 9 to Oct. 10. Returning to Oct. 21, inclusive. Subject to conditions printed thereon.

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60 years ahead of the
National Pure Food Law.

Burnett's Vanilla

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SIMPLE FITTED HOUSE GOWN

With high or square neck, elbow or long sleeves

MANY women prefer the fitted house gown to any other sort. This one is shapely and graceful. It can be made with a fancy, round collar or with a stock collar or it can be cut out to form a square neck so that it can be made becoming to all figures. The seams that extend to the shoulders mean shapeliness and slender effect. The plain, or habit back is the one most used now but there are figures which demand fullness and the skirt portion of the back can be cut a little wider and laid in an inverted plait.

Almost any pretty, simple material is appropriate for such a gown. There are fronts and side-fronts, backs and side-backs and the sleeves are cut in one piece each, slightly full at the shoulders. The front edges are hemmed and joined below the buttons and button-holes.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8½ yards of material 27, 5¼ yards 36 or 5¼ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 13 inches wide for the collar, and ¾ yard 27 for the collar and cuffs as shown in the back view.

The pattern (7569) is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 or 46 inch bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CHANGE IN HUE

Black goods, especially when they become aged, take on a grayish hue, says the Racine Journal-News. This defect can be remedied by "ansing the piece thoroughly with alcohol. The fluid does not injure black crepe and is especially good when used on black hats.



DRAPERIES AND UPHOLSTERY

New fabrics are of unusual beauty

WONDERFULLY beautiful materials for covering furniture, for hangings and for wall coverings are now being shown by the interior decorating shops. There are some shops which have a great many fabrics manufactured for their own use in addition to those which they import, and these shops will also have dyed to suit their patrons any fabric which they have, provided it does not already harmonize with some particular color scheme.

Tudor silks in plain and figured designs are extremely fashionable for hangings in bedrooms and libraries. The plain Tudor silks are a little iridescent, the figured silks are stamped with designs in the same colors, but of a different tone, so that they give a subtly iridescent effect. The material is pure silk, gauge like in quality and marvelous in color. The mauve silk is particularly lovely. The material is 50 inches wide and the prices range from \$2.25 to \$3 a yard.

Striped taffetas are among the most beautiful of the fashionable draperies. The stripes are about five inches wide and the colors are cream and apple green, cream and pink, mauve and gray and cream and blue, all of the tones of color being the soft and quaint shades familiar in the Nattier paintings. The taffetas are 50 inches wide. They are used principally in bedrooms, although they are also charming for a dainty sort of drawing room.

Japanese metal cloth in purple and gold is one of the handsomest of the new metal materials. It is used with purple Liberty velvet. The metal cloth also

comes in other colors, but the purple is particularly rich. Less expensive and also most effective is the Japanese Nippon cloth, which comes in brown and gold, green and gold, pink and gold and blue and gold, and is used for upholstery, wall coverings, hangings, cushion covers, table pads, etc. The material is 50 inches wide and comes at \$3 a yard. In the brown and gold it makes a very beautiful wall covering.

An English needlework tapestry has just been made for a fashionable decorating firm, after the manner of the old English wool tapestry. It is all in wool, the design in bright varied colors on a black ground. Animals, birds, flowers and quaint figures of men and women are scattered thickly over the black ground. The effect is rich, quaint and original.

Japanese damask is another handsome material made entirely by hand which has met with much favor for drawing rooms, portieres, window hangings and upholstery, all being made of the material. It is extremely soft and rich, woven in two colors in a very thick brocade. It is 27 inches wide and costs \$16.50 a yard.

Among the lighter fabrics the Spanish linens are much used for living rooms and libraries. They are rich and subtle in color, presenting a submerged forest effect that is suited for combination with richer materials, such as plush and velvet. They are 31 inches wide and \$2.65 a yard. The Chinese designs in English linen are being used for living rooms and libraries also. These are 31 inches wide and are \$1.65 a yard.

DRESS RULES OF WAGE EARNER

Suit that will serve all working hours

WHILE all worth-while women work today, there is a large set who, working for their living, must dress according to their environment. It is unfortunate that they do not follow the lead of the woman who works for social betterment instead of wages; they are too prone to buy a thing that cannot last.

The rules for the dress of a wage earner are simple and easily mastered if the wage earner will only take the situation seriously and learn the rules of the game. True, every woman can't have a stylish figure, and every woman does not know the knack of putting on clothes to their best advantage, but this is as true of the woman with money as it is of the woman who must economize.

After all, the clothes of the worker should reflect her character and ability. She may argue that they do not, but she will find that she is gauged by her employer in the beginning by her clothes far more than by her face.

The wage earner who chooses cheap, flashy clothes is barring herself out of a good position. The young women who apply for work are quickly dismissed by those who run good offices and high-class business if the clothes of the applicants are made up from the foolish styles of the day.

Suppose that a woman chooses a good-looking, well-made coat suit for winter days. She must put the most of her money for the year into this, because she wears it longer and oftener than any other garment. She should not choose one of fanciful cut; she does not want one that represents a whim of a great dressmaker on the rue de la Paix.

She wants to come as near a man's

coat suit as she can and still look well, says Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. Rough materials with dashes of color and light of weight make admirable suits for her; she wants to choose a shirt that is guiltless of trimming, one that does not need a belt, a coat that is broad and straight without braid or fanciful arrangement of buttons, and one that boasts at least two square pockets.

On such a suit it is wiser to have a small revers and turnover collar made of the material rather than to attach a fancy collar, of which one may tire. The sleeves should be cut like a man's coat sleeve and simply finished with two buttons at the wrist. Such a suit should serve all the working hours, and leave only the question of a blouse to be answered.

This is not an easy problem to solve, as every woman knows. The wearing of white wash shirtwaists is extravagant, although every woman is wise to include a few in her wardrobe. They should be reduced to the simplest expression of a waist, made of good material, with a frill in front if one likes it, and long or three-quarter sleeves, according to the work of the wearer. Wash silk is more expensive than muslin in the beginning, but it lasts better and takes less laundry than the kind that must have starch and perfect pressing.

No matter whether she chooses silk or muslin for shirtwaists she should not depend on them to serve the winter's demand. If she does she will be paying immense laundry bills if she has herself done out of the house, or find herself continually wearing waists that are as fresh as they should be. What is needed is a blouse or two of a fabric in

TRIED RECIPES

VEGETABLE RAREBIT

ONE QUARTER peck of onions, one quart of canned tomatoes, one teaspoonful of sugar, one half pound of cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of lard, one pint of boiling water, some hot biscuits, salt and pepper to taste. Peel and slice the onions and put them into a frying pan with the water, butter and lard. Allow to cook slowly for at least one hour, stirring often. Add the tomatoes and allow the whole to cook for 15 or 20 minutes with the frying pan uncovered so that the water in the tomatoes may evaporate. Turn into a buttered baking dish; slice the cheese and lay it on the top. Put the dish in the oven and bake until the cheese has melted and has become browned. Serve on hot split biscuits. This recipe will serve six people. With potatoes and perhaps another vegetable no meat will be needed.

CHEESE SALAD

ONE half pound of American cheese, grated, one pint of whipped cream, salt and paprika to taste, one tablespoonful of powdered gelatin, four tablespoonfuls of boiling water, crisp lettuce leaves, boiled salad dressing. Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling water, strain, and add the cheese and whipped cream and seasoning of salt and paprika. Pour into a wet mold, and allow it to become firm. Turn out, cut in slices, place each slice on a crisp lettuce leaf, and serve with a good boiled dressing. This salad will answer for 12 persons.

LENTIL MEAT ROAST

TWO cupfuls of cooked lentils, one pound top of the round steak, one small onion, two eggs, one half cupful of bread crumbs, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of powdered sage, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one half cupful of chopped English walnut meats, pepper to taste. Rub the lentils through a colander into a basin; put the steak through a meat-chopper and add it to the lentils, together with the onion chopped, the eggs well beaten, the butter melted, the bread crumbs, milk, sage, salt, pepper and nuts. Mix and make into a meat loaf. Dredge over with flour and lay on a buttered tin. Bake in a hot oven for one hour. The loaf should be basted well with melted butter while cooking and should be served with a good gravy.

UP-TO-DATE GINGERBREAD

ONE cupful of molasses, one half cupful of sugar, one half cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of powdered ginger, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful of powdered allspice, two teaspoonfuls of baking soda, three cupfuls of flour, two eggs, one cupful of boiling water, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the molasses, flour, spices, baking powder, the soda stirred in the boiling water and the eggs well beaten. Turn into a buttered and floured tin and bake in a moderate oven until ready.—Ladies Home Journal.

MORE SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT

Wholesome dishes that are not expensive

WITH the view of helping to keep down the cost of living, the Modern Priscilla proposes these dishes as substitutes for meat:

Lima beans with Kornel—One cup dry beans, 3½ cups water, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 cups Kornel, ½ teaspoonful salt. Wash beans thoroughly and soak several hours in the 3½ cups water. Place to cook in same water in which they were soaked and cook until tender. Add more hot water as needed, having the beans quite dry when done. Add to the beans the Kornel, or freshly prepared corn may be used if preferred, the butter and salt, heat to boiling point and serve.

Spaghetti a la Milanese—One half cup finely diced carrot, ½ cup finely diced turnip, ¼ cup finely chopped celery, ½ cup chopped onion, ½ cup chopped cabbage, 1 cup raw spaghetti. Prepare the vegetables and cook in just enough water to cover until tender, which will be about 30 minutes. Place one cup raw spaghetti to cook in two quarts boiling water. Toss with a fork until the water boils rapidly; then boil for one hour or until perfectly tender. Drain and place in an oiled bake dish (a china baking dish may be used) with the vegetables. Combine with the following sauce and bake to a nice brown.

Brown sauce—Three tablespoonfuls brown flour, two tablespoonfuls butter, one half cup milk, one half cup cream, one teaspoonful salt.

Rub the butter and flour to a paste, add the milk and cream, previously heated to the boiling point, add salt and mix thoroughly with the spaghetti and cooked vegetables, add the yolks of three hard cooked eggs (or these may be omitted), and two teaspoonfuls salt, toss lightly together, place in oiled tin and

the color of the skirt made over a thin lining of muslin or china silk which can be lifted and washed. Too many women disregard the fact that lining is worn next to the skin in heated rooms, and the wage earner is wise to have all her blouse linings detachable and made of wash fabrics.

Marquise has proved a boon to the woman who wants simple, good-looking blouses that will serve for the day's work, and also look well when she goes out to luncheon or dinner.

PICKLES AND GOOD RELISHES

Variety of vegetables on the list

EXCELLENT pickles and relishes may be had if prepared as follows, says Suburban Life:

Green chopped pickle—One peck of green tomatoes, 6 large onions, 4 green peppers, 2 red peppers, 2 pounds of brown sugar, 4 bunches of celery, 3 pints of vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls of allspice, 2 tablespoonfuls of whole cloves, 2 sticks of cinnamon.

Put the tomatoes, onions and peppers through the meat-grinder, or chop fine, and sprinkle over them one cupful of salt. Let stand over night. In the morning drain off the water, put in the other ingredients and let come to the boiling point, then add one 10-cent bottle of horse-radish. Seal in jars having a glass top.

Chili sauce—Six ripe tomatoes, 1 onion, 4 green peppers, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1½ cupfuls of vinegar.

Chop, or put through the meat-grinder, tomatoes, peppers and onions, add sugar, salt and vinegar. Boil one hour and seal in jars.

Corn relish—Eighteen ears of corn, one onion, one cabbage, one quarter pound of mustard, one pint of vinegar, four cupfuls of sugar, one half cupful of salt, two peppers.

Cut the corn from the cob, chop onion, peppers and cabbage, add sugar, salt and vinegar, and cook slowly three quarters of an hour. Ten minutes before taking from the fire, add a very scant fourth of a pound of dissolved mustard. Seal in glass jars.

Chow chow—One half peck green tomatoes, one large head of cabbage, six large onions, one half pint grated horseradish, one quarter pound of white mustard seed, one quarter cupful of ground black pepper, one half ounce of celery seed, two pounds of brown sugar, three quarts of vinegar, one cupful of salt.

Chop or grind tomatoes, cabbage and onions very fine and salt over night. Next day drain off the brine, add vinegar and other ingredients, then mix well and

put into glass jars. Do not cook.

Mixed pickles—Two quarts of green tomatoes, two quarts of cucumbers, two quarts of small onions, two heads of cauliflower, two green peppers, one gallon of vinegar, one half pound of ground mustard, three cupfuls of sugar, one ounce of tumeric powder, one cupful of flower, one cupful of salt. Cut the tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, cauliflower and peppers into small pieces. Pour over them boiling brine, made of three quarts of water and one cupful of salt. Let this stand 24 hours, then pour off the brine. Stir the flour, mustard, sugar and tumeric powder together and wet with a little of the vinegar, then stir it into the boiling vinegar, as you would make gravy. Put the other ingredients in and simmer together until all are tender. Seal in glass jars.

Tomato catsup—One peck of ripe tomatoes, eight onions, six red peppers, six cupfuls of vinegar, two cupfuls of sugar, one half cupful of salt. Chop or grind onions and peppers. Put with tomatoes, stew and press through colander, then add the rest of the ingredients and boil until it is thick. Seal while hot in glass jars.

Pickled cauliflower—One cauliflower, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one quart of vinegar, one teaspoonful of whole cloves, one teaspoonful of white mustard seed.

Pull the cauliflower into pieces, put into cold water with the salt, heat gradually and boil five minutes, then drain until dry. Put this into a glass jar. Boil the clove and mustard seed in the vinegar, and pour over the cauliflower, hot. Have it covered with vinegar. Seal while hot.

Cream mustard—One half cupful of vinegar, one half cupful of sweet cream, one egg, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of mustard.

Put the vinegar on the stove and let it come to a boil. Have the cream, salt, mustard and egg well beaten together, and pour the boiling vinegar over them, then set the whole over boiling water and stir constantly until it thickens. When cold, it is ready for use, and is very nice.

CUT GLASS EXPENSIVE TO MAKE

Articles are polished after the cutting

ONLY one family in the world, the Webbs, know the secret of making lead glass. This family originated the mixing of fine glass, discovered the secret in some way while blowing glass a couple of hundred years ago. They keep a mixer in every factory in the world, but the secret is guarded carefully," says a factory superintendent, as reported in the Milwaukee Journal.

"Lime glass, which is the ordinary glass of commerce, has no metals in it, while lead glass contains silicate of potash, soda and other minerals and metals. The mass is fused in such a way that some

of the minerals are consumed. The batch, as the mixture is called in the trade, is then kept at a certain temperature, and, for four hours only, it is used for the making of flint glass. After that time some chemical change takes place that renders it useless for anything but ordinary lime glass. There you have all that any glass manufacturer in the world knows about the process.

"We buy our blanks from the factories just as you see them," indicating long shelves filled with glassware of every shape and size. All the objects were plain; but showed beautiful prismatic colors when touched by the light; and all had immensely thick sides. Some objects had designs drawn upon them in yellow paint.

In a long room six or eight men were leaning over boxes filled with water, above which spun at a high rate of speed wheels of various sizes. The wheels were kept wet by rubber tubes that connected with swinging tanks above the vats. The room was absolutely dustless.

"That stone is a brown Benny," said Superintendent Benner, "it comes from Craigiehill, Scotland, and is found nowhere else in the world. It is a certain quality of flint, partly decomposed. A wheel that size costs \$35, and lasts a few months—sometimes. We use it for the first polishing."

Another man was holding a flatish glass disk against a steel wheel while a tube played a mixture of water and a brownish red powder about the constituency of molasses upon it. The wheel sped and a frosted design appeared on the disk.

"That power is bauxite," explained Mr. Benner. "It is four times as hard as any sediment that can be found. No, not harder than diamond dust. Diamond dust is useless for this work; it breaks more things than it polishes. It is too hard."

"The chief ingredient in all our cutting wheels is bauxite, which is found only in Russia and Virginia; the Russian beds are, however, being rapidly exhausted. The wheels are made in Niagara Falls. That size cost \$9, and lasts only a few weeks," indicating a batter cake-sized wheel hanging on the wall.

The object being cut passed down the room from wheel to wheel, growing more smooth and glossy as each man passed it on, and finally at the far end of the room emerging in brilliant, gleaming beauty.

"After cutting objects are polished, first, with a mixture of water and pumice stone, then with rotten stone, then with putty paste, and last of all buffed on wheels made from the finest grade of white Spanish wool laminated. The buff cost \$35 each, and last only a few days."

Mr. Benner took up a circular brush and attached it to one of the shafts. It spun terrifically.

"Ten thousand revolutions a minute," smiled Mr. Benner. "That brush is made of tannic acid fiber from Mexico, and with

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WOMEN STUDENTS AT OXFORD

Vacation courses in summer months

DURING the month of August, Oxford University supplies a short vacation course of modern English literature for foreign women students who come over at that period of the year to improve their knowledge of the English language and of modern English literature, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. One of the most interesting developments of woman's education at Oxford is the institution of the Norham hall, already well known on the continent and which provides for the needs of foreign students by systematic courses in English literature, history and language with phonetics and grammar. An examination is conducted by examiners appointed by the

Association for the Education of Women in Oxford at the end of each term, but is not obligatory.

Norham hall provides for the residence of students, though some of them by arrangement with the principal board with private families. The rules which are in force in Oxford for all students have been drawn up for Norham hall by the council of the association on the lines of those for registered women students.

The university extension course in August is preceded in July by another vacation course arranged specially for those who have their holidays early in the summer. The number of students attending the vacation courses is larger than those attending the courses in term time.

HOME HELPS

Perforated aluminum covers for the griddle cakes which keep the cakes hot and at the same time give an escape to the steam, are a new feature in this ware.

A good way to cleanse new ironware utensils is to boil potato parings in them.

To avoid dust in sweeping lay two wet newspapers on the floor, one near the door, and the other about a yard in front of you. They will collect all dust and lint, and will save a great deal of work and annoyance.

Fish-shaped molds of metal or porcelain are especially nice for jellied or steamed fish dishes.—Newark News.

Work the butter which you are going to use in sandwiches to a paste before beginning to spread on the loaf of bread and you will be following a course which will surely mean good-looking sandwiches—soft butter, putting it on the loaf before the slice is cut, and a very sharp knife spell success. New Haven Journal-Courier.

Fish-shaped molds of metal or porcelain are especially nice for jellied or steamed fish dishes.—Newark News.

IN PLUM COLOR

For smart afternoon occasions one sees a good deal of the old-fashioned plum color which our grandmothers delighted in for their stiff silks and brocades, says the New Orleans Picayune. A costume of fine crepe de chine in this tone had a wide skirt, knife-kilted from waist to hem. With this there was a cutaway coat of the same color and material with orange silk revers and cuffs lightly braided with soutache, with a touch of good lace introduced into the scheme.

It is polished crevices that are too small to be reached with any of the wheels.

"All it needs," he said, "is its alcohol bath to be a thing of beauty. Cutting and polishing glass adds about 60 cents a pound to its value. You see the process is interesting—and expensive."

NO SPATTER

An egg beater and cream whippers which can also be used to make a small quantity of butter is an undoubted convenience in the house, says the New York Times. Such an article can be had made of glass and nickel and costing but 35 cents. The glass part is the form of a very large tumbler and a top fits over it of nickel with nickel dashed attached. Of course in this way there is no spatter from the cream as with the old-fashioned wheel. It is guaranteed to whip eggs in 30 seconds and to make butter in three minutes.

SLASHED HEMS

The new slashed hem, however, has removed one of the greatest difficulties of the extremely narrow skirt, giving a much desired freedom in walking that sensible American women insist upon having, in spite of fashion's edicts, says Harper's Bazar. In its modified form the slashed skirt is entirely practical, as the slash is not apparent except when the wearer is in motion, when a plaited under section of the material is revealed.

BOBBIN WOUND

Stopping in the middle of my sewing to wind a fresh bobbin has always been a great annoyance to me, says a writer in Suburban Life. I have eliminated it by applying my winder, putting two spools in the spindle, and attaching one to an empty bobbin. As I sew with the other, my empty bobbin is being wound, the revolving wheel serving both purposes.

AMBER BUTTONS

Amber buttons and buckles are to be much used on gowns and coats in the autumn and winter, according to the New York Herald. There are already being shown in some of the fashionable shops amber buttons in many different shapes and sizes. Small round buttons in this color are most attractive. There are also elliptical shaped buttons in two sizes.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST RETAIL STORE

Jordan Marsh Company Now Occupies the Enormous Floor Space of 24 Acres. A Store That Is Renowned the World Over for the Vast Extent of Its Business and Its Reputation for Absolute Reliability and Good Service

An Insight Into the Inner-Workings of the Big Store Whose Progress During the Past 61 Years Is a Notable Achievement

The growth in floor space of from 4000 square feet in 1851 to 1,100,000 square feet in 1912 shows a progress that has no parallel in New England's storekeeping. Twenty-four acres of floor space—half as large as the Boston Common and nearly as large as the whole Public Garden—that is the area it takes Jordan Marsh Company for its business in order to satisfy the demands made upon it by the New England people. It is a store that justly earns its title of "The Mercantile Heart of New England." The largest trade enjoyed by any retail store in New England, exceeded by only one or two stores in the whole United States, centers in their two buildings.

Founded in 1851.

Eben D. Jordan, a poor farmer boy from Danville, Me., came to Boston and secured a position as errand boy in a store. In 1841, with comparatively small capital, he established a little one-room dry goods store on Hanover street. A few years later, in 1851, the firm of Jordan & Marsh was formed as a jobbing dry goods business at 129 Milk street, and this was the nucleus of the present Jordan Marsh Company. The first ten years were devoted entirely to the jobbing and wholesaling of dry goods. In 1861 a retail branch was established on Washington street near Avon street, the site of the present main store. In 1864 the retail branch of the business had reached such proportions that the jobbing end was discontinued. During this time additional buildings had been taken on Washington and Avon streets, making practically what is now the main store.

New Buildings.

The business in house furnishings had been growing so rapidly that extra room for this business was an imperative need. So what was then termed the Annex and is now called the Furniture Building, the eight-story structure adjoining the present New Building, was erected on Avon, Chancery and Bedford streets. In 1900 the present mammoth New Building of nine stories and two basements began, and the year 1911 saw its completion. At this time also the main store was entirely remodeled, and the moving of many sections into the New Building made it possible in the main store to provide better aisles and in addition increased space for the different departments, resulting in the present roomy appearance of the store.

The Basement Store.

One of the most phenomenal successes in the retail commercial world of New England is the record of the Jordan Marsh Company Basement Store. It was established in March, 1910, and though now only about 2½ years old, it has produced such an enormous business that it is the talk of the trade. It is a store within a store for the sale of the less expensive lines of goods, and in addition to numerous bargain lots offered weekly by every basement department it carries a regular line of popular-priced goods.

Store Fixtures.

The counters and fixtures throughout the establishment are of mahogany, all being made to order for the various sections in which they are placed. These are augmented by numerous large display cases, electrically lighted, and the latest improved methods for displaying the different kinds of merchandise. This affords customers the acme of convenience and opportunity for careful selection, and adds greatly to the store's general air of refinement. The appearance of all the interior is made more rich by the use of more than 40,000 yards of beautiful green Wilton carpet.

Location of Merchandise.

To facilitate shopping all the dry goods, dress accessories and apparel for men, women and children are assembled in the Main Store, while all the house furnishings and fancy goods are located in the New Building.

Street Floor, Main Store.

Here are found Women's Neckwear, Velts, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Women's Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Trimmings, Braids, Buttons, Smallwares, Belts, Paper Patterns, Linings, Wash Goods, Dress Goods and Silks.

Separate Men's Store.

Also on the Street Floor, reached directly from the Summer street entrance, is the Men's Store, entirely separate from the departments selling other goods. The latest ideas from Europe and America will be found in a critical display of Men's Shirts, Gloves, Furnishings, Hosiery, Underwear, Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Automobile Apparel.

Second Floor, Main Store.

Women's Outer Apparel of the best grade is seen here. Eight buyers from this floor alone have been in Europe during the past summer preparing for the finest showing of fashionable garments to be seen in New England. This includes Women's Coats, Suits, Costumes, Furs, Separate Skirts, Waists and Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery.

The Juvenile Floor.

On the Third Floor, Main Store, will be found everything in Boys', Misses', Girls' and Infants' Wear, all conveniently grouped together on this one floor, with a large separate section devoted to each branch. This saves parents the trouble of traveling from one floor to another when selecting their children's outfits, as is the usual case. The large and beautiful sections of House Dresses, Kimonos, Negligees, Art Embroidery and Women's Shoes are also seen on this floor.

Fourth Floor, Main Store.

This is aptly termed the "Great White

silks. Hardware, Bathroom Supplies, Baskets and Brass Goods. The floor is bright and airy, contrary to the usual custom of keeping such goods in the basement.

Third Floor, New Building.

The "All the Year Round Toy Store," the only one of any size in Boston, includes the unique Doll Parlor, as well as Music, Sporting Goods and Trunks, occupies the Third Floor.

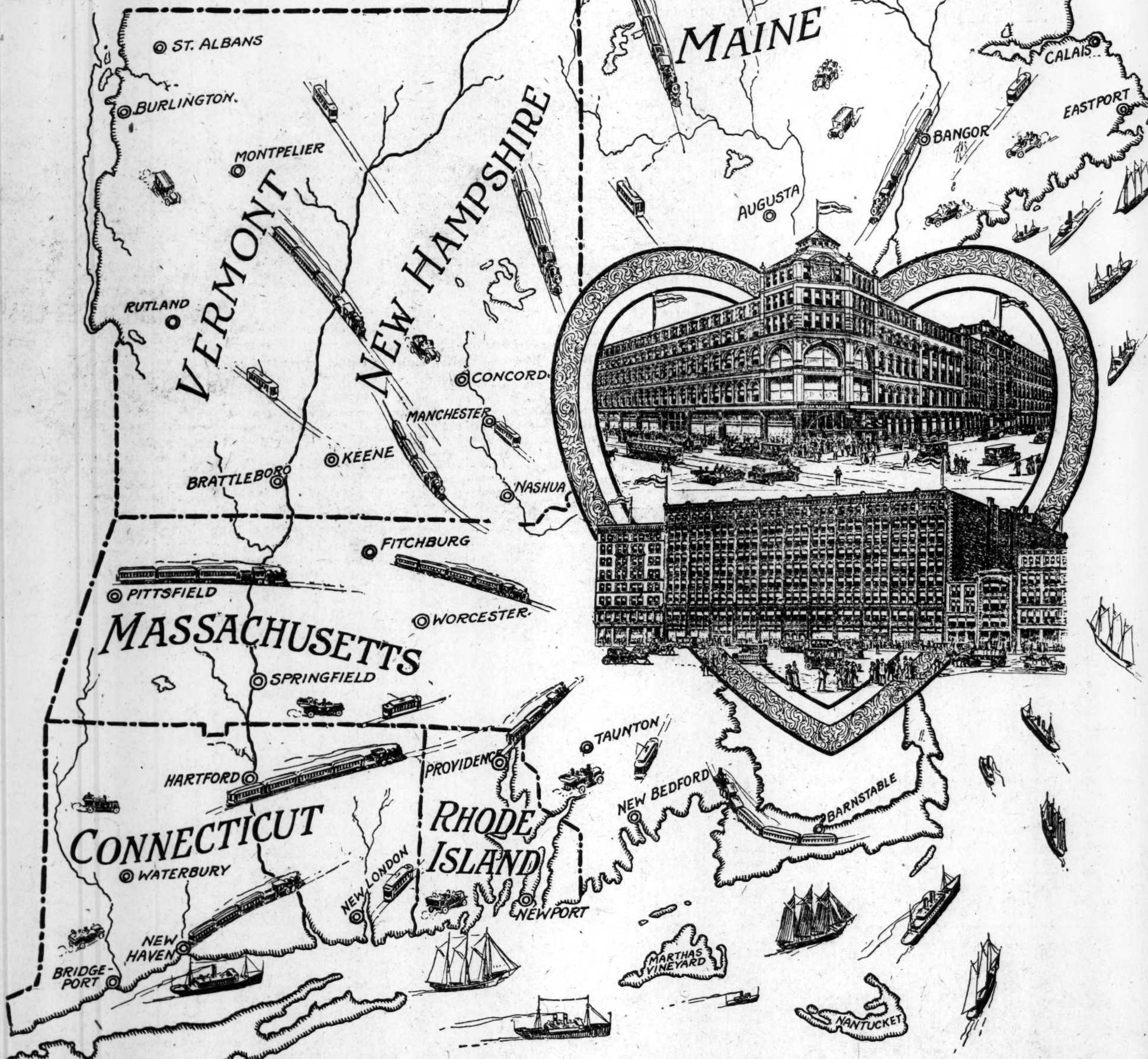
Fourth Floor, New Building.

A brilliant gathering of handsome China, Cut Glass, Lamps and Pictures is

figure. A special feature is made of Period Furniture, and the August and February Furniture Sales are well known to the New England public.

Additional Sections.

In many parts of both buildings are situated workrooms of different kinds, engine rooms, receiving rooms and stock rooms.



Floor," with its immense stocks of Domestic and French Underwear, Corsets, Women's Knit Underwear, Hosiery and Sweets, together with great counters and cases full of Linens, White Goods, Embroideries, Bed Clothing, Flannels and Cottons. It is a wondrous assemblage of this kind of merchandise.

Street Floor, New Building.

Here are beautiful assortments of the latest ideas in Jewelry, Silverware, Cutlery, Stationery, Toilet Goods, Fancy Leather Goods, Luggage, Clocks and Books.

Second Floor, New Building.

The "Largest Salesroom of its Kind in the World" occupies the Second Floor with unexcelled stocks of Kitchen Utens-

s, situated here in one of the finest settings seen anywhere in the country. Such stocks of these goods as are shown in these sections is a revelation to New England.

Fifth Floor, New Building.

Of this floor a Boston man recently remarked, "I have traveled all over the world and never have I seen a better stock of Oriental Rugs, Domestic Rugs, Carpets, Mattings and Linoleums than I saw today on the Fifth Floor of Jordan Marsh Company." Incidentally, the company does an enormous business in this line.

Sixth Floor, New Building.

Wonderful assortments of Imported and Domestic Lace Curtains and a complete line of beautiful Upholsteries are open for inspection on this floor. Here also is the office of Interior Decorating.

Furniture Building.

Eight entire floors and two overflow floors in the New Building are required to display the stock of high grade Fur-

Scope of Merchandise.

Being the largest retail store in New England, Jordan Marsh Company must be the largest individual buyer of merchandise. While it is the company's policy to purchase from American manufacturers wherever possible, nevertheless it is an admitted fact that the Europeans excel in many of the finer grades of merchandise, and in order to give the New England public the finest assortment from which to select, the house sends about 45 buyers to Europe yearly—some twice a year—to obtain the choicest goods from the foreign fashion centers. This is a greater number of buyers than are sent abroad by all the other New England stores combined and more than are sent by any one store in the country. New England should be proud of this record of striving to give the finest merchandise to its customers.

Quality of Merchandise.

The quality of Jordan Marsh Company goods has been a household word in New England for over sixty years. One hears thousands of times from the lips of different people, "I go to Jordan Marsh Company to trade because it is a

reliable store, and if any purchase is not satisfactory they make it right without a lot of quibbling." They not only guarantee to give complete satisfaction with every purchase, but probably every reader of this article knows from experience that they back up their guarantee.

Consideration of Customers.

In this store the customer is boss. That fact is drilled into every salesperson from the beginning of his or her employment. It is the home of the famous "Jordan Marsh Spirit," which means that it is a serious offense for any salesperson to let a customer go out dissatisfied. Every customer is treated as a guest, and if at any time any information about the store is desired, any salesperson will pleasantly and politely comply with the request. It is a safe statement to make that in no other store in the whole United States does such an easy, homelike atmosphere prevail as in this establishment.

Value to the Community.

The up-to-date department store assembles in convenient arrangement goods

from all parts of the world. Purchases are made in such quantities that a low purchase price is secured. Department stores have done more than anything else toward reducing the cost of living. Such a store is also of great educational value to the public, who can roam about within its confines and see the handwork of the world and the display of the newest ideas of the brightest minds.

Public Accommodations.

Every practical method of making the shopping tour more pleasant to the customer is utilized in this great store. The comfort and well-being of everybody who enters the store is safeguarded to the fullest extent. It is really the "downtown house" of the Boston shopping public.

Transfers or Till Books.

When a customer has more than one purchase to make during a shopping trip to the store she may produce a "Till Book" from any floor superintendent. All her purchases are entered in this book, and when the shopping journey is finished

the different bundles are waiting for her all together when she pays the bill at the Transfer Desk.

Telephone System.

The store's eight station branch exchange is the largest in Boston. For the customers' convenience there are 20 pay stations scattered throughout the two buildings. There are also 145 connections to the different departments and 45 trunk lines running into the store. Oxford 3290 is never "line busy," and can be called day or night.

Telegraph Station.

At the foot of the Main Stairway on the Street Floor of the Main Store is the branch office of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. Here messages can be sent to all parts of the world and regular messenger boy service can be had if desired.

Women's Parlors.

Beautiful, spacious and elegantly appointed parlors or rest rooms are situated on the Fourth Floor, Main Store, and the Seventh Floor, New Building. There are writing materials, daily newspapers, periodicals, checkrooms, lavatories and every necessary convenience for customers. They are a popular meeting place for the ladies of Boston and vicinity.

Bureau of Adjustment and Lost and Found Articles.

As is natural with any business, there are always some little delays or mistakes to rectify in the transactions with customers. The Bureau of Adjustment, located in the Basement, Main Store, takes care of any complaints and arranges matters in a satisfactory and expeditious manner.

Elevators.

There are in the store 20 passenger elevators of the latest improved safety type, which handle even the largest holiday crowds in an expeditious and satisfactory manner.

The Store and Its Employees.

The army of employees of Jordan Marsh Company form one of the most notable bodies of its kind in the country. They are all carefully chosen and trained in the system peculiar to that organization. Each individual is considered one of the store family and is given opportunity to obtain knowledge and experience in any branch, the house supplying the ideas and teaching every minute detail of the business. The constant growth of the capacity of each individual and the efficiency of the organization as a whole show strikingly the effects of this plan.

Salesmanship School.

Every employee before beginning actual work in the store takes a course in the Salesmanship School under competent teachers. There are also advanced classes for employees with lectures by different authorities on various features of department store work. A well-trained force, drilled to wait upon customers in a polite and efficient manner, is one of the great assets enjoyed by this house, and one much appreciated by its customers.

Policy of Advancement.

It has been the policy of this concern ever since its foundation to fill positions of trust and responsibility from those who have grown up in the store and have been advanced from the ranks. Such a prospect promotes ambition among the employees, who can clearly see that by their strict attention to business and by learning all that can be learned about their particular section that promotion is sure as well as a larger salary. It is understood that practically all of the buyers and other executive heads of the store have grown up in the business in this store from boys and girls. There also applies to nearly all the members of the firm, who passed through all stages from office boy up. Today there is no better career for a young man that could be mapped out than to have him start in one of the lower positions in this great store and gradually work out his own future.

Ideas of Employees.

A prize of \$100 is awarded to every employee who gives an idea for the betterment of the store service that is adopted by the firm. The smallest bundle of ideas is as sure of an audience with the officers as is one of the executives. Keeping in close touch with the employees enables this house to make many improvements for their customers' benefit.

Comforts for Employees.

Spacious and clean dining rooms are provided for the employees, where wholesome food, cooked in the store's own kitchen, may be obtained at cost. There is also a commodious rest room with a library containing 5000 volumes.

Gifts to Employees.

During the Christmas season this house makes every employee, who is employed there at that time, a gift of money. To the salespeople they donate a percentage of their sales from Dec. 1 to 24, inclusive; to those who are not employed in selling, substantial gifts are made according to position and length of service. During the holiday season this store is closed at usual hours, and employees are thus relieved from evening service. The action of the house in this particular is much appreciated by employees. Each employee who has completed a year's service or more with this house is given a vacation of two weeks each summer, with full pay, even the smaller boys and girls being included.

Conclusion.

This is the "A" Store of Retail Store of New England—founded, carried on and managed by New England people and built up by New England capital. Each year of the 61 years of its existence has seen an increase in business. No store in the whole world has a better reputation for reliability. No store has played more fairly with its customers. Boston and New England should be proud of its success, for it not only leads New England, but is numbered among the half dozen great stores of the entire world. Those who have traveled extensively know that, wherever one will, at home or abroad, the one store that everybody recognizes as the typical representative of Boston's stores is that of Jordan Marsh Company.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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ON Sept. 7 that monument to American sanitary engineering, the Madeira-Mamore railroad, will be inaugurated. What this great mid-continental link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans signifies, what its relation to that other link, likewise American built, the Panama canal, what its peculiar features are, what its scope and history, who the originators, the financiers, the engineers are of that brief yet momentous stretch of railroad—all this has been made public property through numerous and exhaustive newspaper reports, magazine articles, lectures and private communications. Sometime we expect to have the same opportunity as that enjoyed recently by the President of Brazil, according to the report on this page, of appreciating the magnitude of the achievement from moving pictures that carry the imagination to the mouth of the Amazon and up its course and that of the Madeira to Porto Velho, on the Madeira; thence on the railroad around the falls to its terminus at Guayara-Merim, on the Mamore. And here we find that President Hermes da Fonseca did not see that which interests us even more—that which the 214 miles of railroad have been built for—the opening up of eastern and northern Bolivia by means of a vast system of river steamers and launches plying for thousands of miles on those great rivers that together form the Mamore and those greater ones that with the Mamore form the Madeira. Dovetailing with this fluvial navigation is the proposed extension of the Madeira-Mamore railroad on Bolivian territory, from the future international bridge at Guayara-Merim to Riberalta, a great rubber port on the confluence of the Madre de Dios and Beni rivers—a project recently approved by the Bolivian Congress. And looking farther west, away over beyond the head of steam navigation on the many rivers coming down from the Bolivian plateau, there are those great railroad possibilities that interest us most of all because they are the last missing link of uninterrupted steam connection, by rail and river, between the Pacific and the Atlantic. How clearly both Bolivia and Peru perceive those possibilities is reflected in the numerous projects of railroad extension, some under construction, others being studied or surveyed, under British, American, German and, lately, French auspices. When all these are built and in operation, the Madeira-Mamore railroad will be a singular parallel and in a way a competitor to the Panama canal. And yet they are bound to complete each other, for it is over the Panama and west coast route and by the railroads crossing the Andes to the steamships of the great rivers that the white man can reach the heart of South America quickest and best, can his enterprise be supplied with machinery and provisions with the degree of rapidity and safety that is essential to a paying venture, while it is by the cheap route only, down the great rivers and over the Madeira-Mamore railroad, that the product of his toil can reach the world's markets profitably.

MOTION PICTURES OF RAILWAY ON MADEIRA AROUSE ENTHUSIASM

President da Fonseca Leads in Applause at Exhibition Given in Rio de Janeiro Before a Notable Assembly

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Before a most select public which included the President of the Republic and Mme. da Fonseca, cabinet ministers, high military and naval officers, members of Congress, legislators and the judiciary, many prominent engineers, high administrative officials, the press, citizens of note and a number of society people, a cinematographic exhibition of the recently completed Madeira-Mamore railroad and of the port works of Para was given at the Odeon under the auspices of the director, Dr. Carlos Sampaio. As the Madeira-Mamore railway is to be inaugurated on Sept. 7, public interest centers in this Brazilian-American enterprise to a marked degree, and the exhibition, pronounced easily the most interesting of its kind, excited extraordinary enthusiasm.

After a few views of the new port works at Para at the mouth of the Amazon with its magnificent docks and warehouses, its up-to-date freight handling machinery being seen in full operation loading and discharging steamers, the principal part of the program was introduced by the steamer sailing from Para up the Amazon and Madeira rivers for Porto Velho, the Madeira terminus of the Madeira-Mamore railway, in the heart of the South American jungle. A panorama of Porto Velho showed large, modern comfortable looking buildings, put up in less than three years.

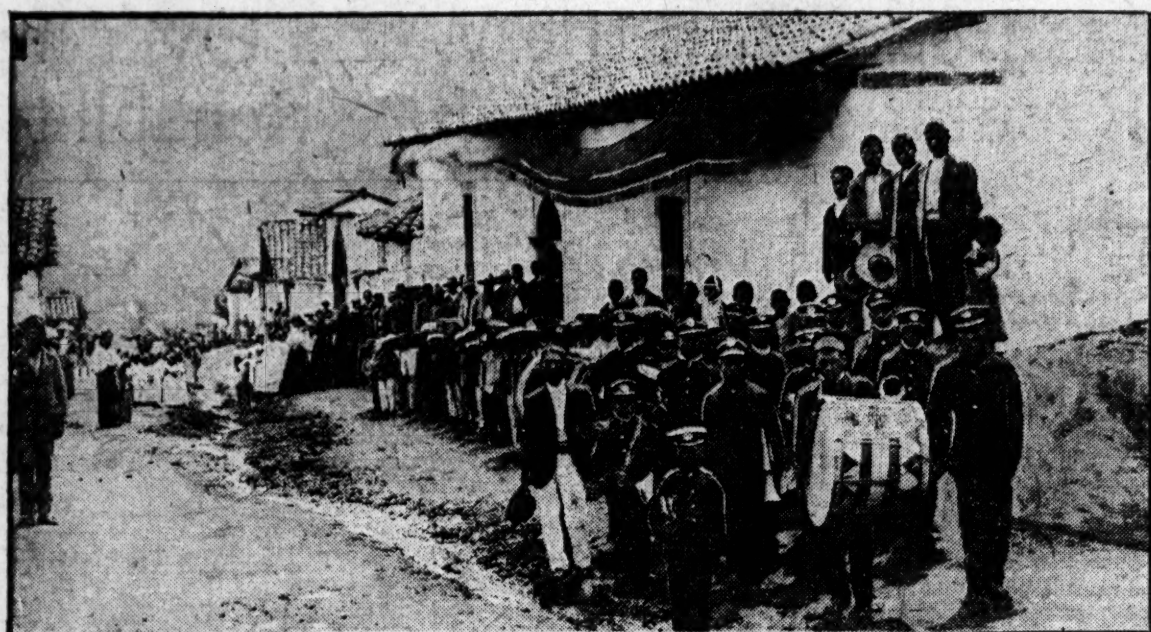
Then followed pictures of San Antonio depot, various sections of the railroad line, including the great cuts at Kilometer 53, the large bridge over the Jacu-Parana and other remarkable engineering feats; the operation of steam shovels, of passenger and freight trains, the administrative and sanitary features. The applause was invariably led by the president, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, who congratulated Dr. Sampaio in the most enthusiastic terms.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
AREQUIPA, Peru—In the presence of a number of newspapermen the wireless installation of Senor Tamayo, Telefunken system, has been repeatedly tested with satisfactory results, messages being received from Iquitos, on the other side of

C. G. YOUNG Latin-American Concessions for public utilities Financed Bankers Trust Building, NEW YORK.

BIG COTTON MILL AT CANTEL USES NEARLY ENTIRE GUATEMALAN CROP



Group of Cantel factory workers with families taking holiday trip into the country, the village band leading

Long-Established and Prosperous Enterprise Located in Mountain Town Principally Devoted to Industry

PLANT UP TO DATE

One would hardly look way up in an isolated mountain town in Central America, 30 miles from a railway station, and reached only by a cart road climbing to an altitude of 7500 feet above sea level, for a cotton mill rivaling a well-equipped New England factory, but such an enterprise can be found at Cantel, in Guatemala. The Monitor today presents a full description of the industry, written by a special correspondent.

(Special to the Monitor)
PUERTO BARRIOS, Guatemala—One of the most beneficial enterprises in the progress of the republic of Guatemala is the cotton mill of the Sociedad de Hilados y Tejidos de Cantel, Ltd., found in the village of Cantel, seven miles to the east of Quezaltenango, placed at an altitude of about 7500 feet above the sea. Cotton weaving is a very ancient industry in the republic. The first records go back to a period three or four centuries before the conquest. This antiquity of the industry is doubtless the reason why the Indians and Ladrinos of the republic are today so skillful in the science of weaving and spinning, and nowhere more so than in the mountain sections of the northern and western parts of the Land of the Quetzal.

From the time when sheep were first introduced into Guatemala its people have dedicated themselves to the manufacture of woolen goods, and from earliest times, the cotton of Guatemala, and later, cotton imported from the United States, Mexico and Peru, has passed through the rough hand looms, as at Cantel, through the most modern machinery of our time, and been given back to the people, converted into cotton cloth, manta drilla, cotton yarn, and the various Indian garments of bright hue and tasteful color, which for a unique picturesque quality are unequalled in any other part of Central America.

Plant Has Ample Power

The milling industry was first established at Barceña, and soon afterward at Antigua, the first capital of Guatemala.

ma, a cotton mill was erected and had some success for a year or two, but not the results anticipated, because of the inexperience of the managers. In 1884 the Cantel mills were opened and operated in a small way by the Sanchez Brothers Company. The experience which some of the members of this firm had acquired after several years of residence and employment in the cotton section of Lancashire, Eng., and Massachusetts was of great assistance in putting the small plant on a modern basis, and it is worthy of note that from the start the mills proved a decided financial success, and have been a constant factor in the rapid development of an industrial community in this rich agricultural country.

The Sanchez Brothers Company, after making their first mill a success, formed a stock company, with the result that the present operating firm is that mentioned at the head of this article. The Society of Weavers and Spinners of Cantel, a corporation existing under the laws of the republic, most of the original stockholders being residents of Quezaltenango and Guatemala City. The former city still retains the sales office and the active management.

There are a dozen substantial masonry buildings, planned for the work, with all the power necessary for a plant of double the size, this power coming from the Samala river through the agency of a new Pelton turbine developing over 400 horsepower.

From 12,000 to 20,000 pounds of cotton are worked up every week at the mill. Most of this supply is imported from the United States, with some special lines from Mexico and Peru. Practically the entire crop of Guatemala-grown cotton, consisting of about 400 bales a year, is used at Cantel.

The mill gives employment to about 500 hands. Three-quarters of these are of the pure Indian type, and the remainder a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood. These workers are trained under the supervision of overseers from the English cotton cloth districts who come to the Cantel company on long term contracts.

Government Aids Company

The company maintains a carriage road between Cantel and Quezaltenango, and it is in excellent condition at all times. Ox teams, loaded with bales of the finished product for shipment or for display and sale in Quezaltenango, are constantly passing on this road, and the first six miles of the proposed railway line to San Felipe, and a direct rail connection with Mexico and all parts of the republic, has already been constructed along the valley through which this cart road passes.

With an enterprise of such practical value within its borders, the government of Guatemala has given the company a most liberal support. Importations of all material for use at the mill, such as machinery, cotton fibers, construction material, and a wide range of other necessities are permitted to enter the republic duty free.

Because of these exceptionally thor-

ough provisions by the company for an up-to-the-minute plant in this extremely isolated mountain town, 30 miles from the nearest railway station, and reachable only by a cart road climbing to an altitude of over 7500 feet above sea level, and the absolute confidence in the merit and demand for their product, the investment in this mountain cotton mill has proved most profitable to the shareholders, and the present price quoted for stock is \$350 per share. The annual dividend declared is about \$20 per share.

Workers Pay No Rent

Almost the entire town of Cantel is the property of the company, and dotted all over the neighboring hillsides are the little homes of the workers. Here they build their own houses, paying no rent for the land, and here they have sufficient space for hens, chickens, hogs and growing crops. A part of the wage of each laborer is 10 pounds of corn, which is called a ration, and is issued on Saturday night to each worker who has not missed a day at work for the entire week.

The average wage received by the labor is only about \$15 or \$20 Guatemalan pesos per week, or an equivalent of from 75 cents to \$1.25 American money. This is remarkably cheap labor considering its efficiency. The wage standard of Guatemala is very much lower than that of the United States, and in Guatemala the cost of high living does not figure. A single Guatemalan peso given out on Saturday night at Cantel goes as far in purchasing power of staples for the family as \$7 does at Fall River or New Bedford. In addition to the corn and money wage at Cantel, each employee receives free two complete outfits of clothing per year, and the superintendent is assured for the fact that liberal money advances are made through the year to worthy families among the workers.

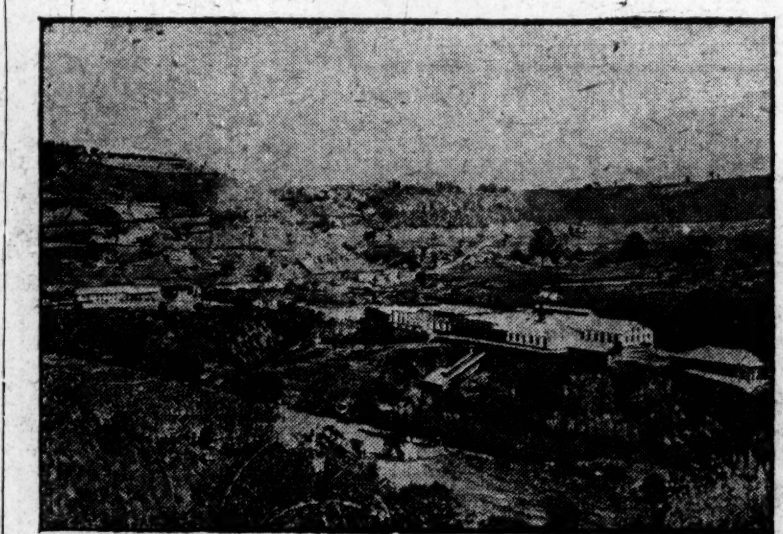
The clerical staff and corps of foreign mechanics and overseers are provided with comfortable quarters of their own, separate homes for married people, and "bachelors' quarters" for the unmarried. The entire plant and employees quarters are lighted by electricity.

Club Rooms Provided

Every expense of living for the supervising employees is met by the company. They are also provided with a clubroom for evening entertainment having a piano, billiard table and library, and on holidays they are allowed the use of saddle horses or carriages, the property of the company, for travel and pleasure trips.

Very recently the factory began the manufacture of coffee and sugar sacks. In a republic annually shipping over 500,000 bags of coffee and 100,000 bags of sugar there is a wide market for sacks. In the past all empty sacks have been imported from the United States and Europe, even as far away as India, at considerable expense, at least for the planters in the Quezaltenango region.

At present there are 125 weavers em-



General view of cotton factory buildings at Cantel, Guatemala, fitted with most modern machinery

played at Cantel and the management is making plans for the increase of this number to 200. The latest in folding, labeling and baling machinery of English make is installed at Cantel. Whether in the central patio with its Spanish balconies and vestibules, or passing through the cloak rooms, where there is never a hat or overcoat, but always mantillas of bright Indian design hanging on the hooks, or in the wide machine rooms where the little Indian workers shuttle their black eyes in industry and alertness, or outside in the gardens or stables, a spirit of efficiency and love of work prevails and this little mill village, lost in the Guatemalan mountains, has an individuality of its own, a combination of the best in work and living.

BIG PROJECTS ATTRIBUTED TO FRUIT OFFICER

(Special to the Monitor)
PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—Since the departure for New York of Minor C. Keith, vice-president of the United Fruit Company, there has been much discussion on the subject of new projects attributed to him. It is said that during his recent sojourn in this country Mr. Keith has elaborated new industrial projects of importance and that in connection with the fight between the United and the Atlantic Fruit companies he is planning the formation of a large banana concern solely with Costa Rican capital, as a subsidiary company to the United.

ACTIVE NEIGHBORS STIR ARGENTINA

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Notwithstanding the cordial relations now obtaining between the Argentine Republic and her neighbors, considerable activity has been noticed of late in naval and military circles for the promotion of a larger navy and more adequate national defenses, in view of the latest naval preparations and acquisitions of both Brazil and Chile.

GOLD RECEIPTS OF ARGENTINA

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—According to available figures, the gold received by the Argentine Republic between Sept. 1, 1911, and July 31, 1912, amounted to close on to \$40,000,000, as against \$16,500,000 in the same period in 1910-11, \$55,000,000 in 1909-10, \$75,000,000 in 1908-9 and \$23,000,000 in 1907-8.

PRESIDENT GUTIERREZ ON TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—Don Ezequiel Gutierrez, president of Congress, has left for Spain via Panama, New York and Havre.

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ARGENTINA TURNS COLD SHOULDER TO BANDS OF GYPSIES

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Of the less grave immigration problems of this republic the gypsy question is just now in the public eye, through a note addressed by the director of immigration, Dr. Cigorraga, to the Austro-Hungarian charge d'affaires, in reply to the latter's request for an official statement as to the reasons of his negative attitude in the matter. The statement reviews the history of the gypsies in Europe and shows their inability to settle down to regular habits and useful work. Reference is made to a series of experiences with two gypsy families, in the last 10 or 12 years that were decidedly discouraging to the Argentine authorities. As for the gypsies who had arrived on the Hollandia and for whose admission to the country the diplomat had interested himself, the communication says that by their own declarations they were of the usual nomadic habits and that their assurances of possession of ready money and of projects for putting up tinkering establishments could not be taken seriously. It is added that the same gypsies had been previously rejected by the Uruguayan immigration authorities at Montevideo.

PERU LAYS BLAME ON FORMER LEADERS OF THE COLOMBIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
IQUITOS, Peru—Agitation over the Putumayo outrages and the controversy over the upper Amazon between Peru and Colombia is increasing in the press and among the public, the tendency being to implicate a former Colombian president, now residing in Europe, and one of his ministers as having instigated the anti-Peruvian campaign in London and Washington, on account of their alleged interests in the Putumayo and Caqueta regions.

SALAMINA TO BORROW

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia—The municipality of Salamina has received permission from the government to contract a substantial loan for the purpose of completing urgent public works.

TRAVEL FOR A FEW DAYS' OUTING A SEA TRIP HAS NO EQUAL

The Salt Breezes of Old Ocean—the Fascinating Intermingling of Craft and Vistas—the Pleasure of Sight-seeing in New York—Afford a Perfect Combination of Rest and Recreation.

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See the Canal Now

Visit this great enterprise at
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and hides its marvelous features.
Maximum summer temperature at
Colon on the Atlantic is 84° and
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LACONIA, Sept. 17, Oct. 15.
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WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
"Cymric, Sept. 10, 9 A. M.; Oct. 5, Nov. 5
"Arabic, Sept. 24, 9 A. M.; Oct. 22, Nov. 19
"One class cabin (11.) steamer \$52.50 up.
"Boston-Alexandria-Mediterranean
Cretic Sept. 14, 12 noon; Canopic, Sept. 28
LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One class cabin (11.) service. \$50 upward.
Devonian, Sept. 7, 6 A. M.; Oct. 12
Canadian, Sept. 14, 12 Noon, Oct. 12
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON



Types of Indian women working in Cantel mills, which have been in operation over a quarter of a century

MEXICAN REBELS AIM TO FORCE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT MADERO

EL PASO, Tex.—With the Mexican federal army confined to the state of Chihuahua busy trying to keep railroad traffic open between Juarez and Chihuahua on one of the two railroad lines between the two places, the real rebel activity now appears to be confined to Sonora. Owing to its inability to get soldiers into Sonora, the Mexican government is preparing to ship 2000 rifles into that state with which to arm citizens. Rebels assert that these citizens will join them. With 17 states in revolt, as admitted from Mexico City, rebels say they will soon force Madero to resign.

The news is that rebels are cutting the bridges between Cananea and Nogales to keep troops from being sent into Cananea, as they have that town surrounded. Cananea is also populated largely by Americans. Forces of rebels are near Nogales and Agua Prieta also with the avowed intention of attacking these two important border ports on the Sonora-Arizona line.

Mormons from the colonies of Jose, Morelos and Oaxaca in Sonora continue to flee to Douglas for safety, while a band of rebels is advancing upon the colonies with the intention of later attacking El Tigre mining camp, where 100 Americans are located.

Joshua Stevens, an American settler of Colonia, Pacheco, was killed by a rebel soldier while protecting his two daughters, according to a report received by O. P. Brown, business agent of the Mormon colonies in Mexico.

The story is being investigated by Junius Romney, president of the colonies. Notification has been sent to the colonists not to return to the colonies until safety is restored.

J. Keir Hardie, socialist member of the British House of Commons, is touring the city today in an automobile, viewing some of Boston's historic points as well as the boulevards. He will leave tomorrow morning for Bridgeport, Conn., to speak before the socialist campaign meeting at night.

Mr. Hardie is not expected to return to Boston this year, as he is on the way to the West, where he is to meet the miners in the various communities there. He was a miner at one time and thoroughly knows the problems confronting the trade.

He spoke to 3000 men and women in Tremont Temple Monday night on the superiority of the vote over the temporary resort to the strike, although he believed in using the latter power when necessary. Peace between England and Germany would soon be possible, he declared, because the laborers of both countries would strike in unison, refusing to go to war.

Mr. Hardie maintained that equitable wealth distribution and not its production was the problem for the twentieth century to solve, and he pointed to the intelligent use of the ballot as the means by which the workers would free themselves. He declared that there was need for a new power to cleanse the world and that such an opportunity reposed with the laborer.

The formation of the Progressive party, he said, established a new era in this country. He described the three parties, Republican, Democratic and Progressive, as but the divisions of one, and said that he was in this country to advocate the formation of a second party that should make clear the line of cleavage in social and political life.

FOWLE KINDRED HOLD REUNION
NORTH READING.—The seventh annual reunion of the Fowle Kindred Association was held Monday. About 50 attended and several new members were added.

The following officers were elected: Arthur A. Fowle of Woburn, president; George H. Fowle, Oliver R. Fowle and Mrs. Lizzie R. Fowle of Stoneham, Charles H. Fowle of Woburn and Capt. George F. Fowle of Duxbury, vice presidents; Mrs. Mabel A. Fowle-Eaton of North Reading, recording secretary; Mrs. Ethel M. Fowle-Johnson of Reading, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Minnie A. Fowle-Putnam of North Reading, treasurer.

The executive committee is: Elmore A. Pierce, chairman; Mrs. Caroline A. Pierce, Arthur A. Fowle, Miss Kate M. Fowle, John L. Fowle, Mrs. Jessie A. Fowle, all of Woburn, George H. Fowle, Mrs. Grace E. Fowle of Stoneham, Capt. and Mrs. George F. Fowle of Duxbury, Elmore A. Pierce was chosen historian.

ENGRAVERS END BOSTON VISIT
Members of the International Photo Engravers Union, in all about 300 men and women, assembled at dinner Monday afternoon at the Revere-house to close their two days' meeting.

Earlier in the day the engravers took an automobile trip to Lexington and Concord over the Paul Revere route.

BAY STATE NEWS

MELROSE

The Rev. and Mrs. Walter J. Malvern of 5 Taylor street will be guests at a reception by the members of the Highlands Free Baptist church tonight at the church. Mr. Malvern will leave Thursday for Providence, R. I., to become pastor of the Elmwood avenue Baptist church.

A special meeting of the aldermen has been called by J. Sidney Hitchens, acting mayor and president of the board, for tonight to elect primary and election officers, draw jurors and transact other minor business matters.

Herbert W. Hines of Reading Hill avenue will be ordained to the Baptist ministry at the First Baptist church this evening. He is a graduate of Melrose high and Harvard College.

LEXINGTON

The board of selectmen at the last meeting awarded to Bartlett J. Harrington of East Lexington the contract for rebuilding the stone wall on Massachusetts avenue below the Munroe station of the Boston & Maine. The selectmen signed the warrant for the state primary on Sept. 24.

The Lexington Minute Men under the command of Maj. Alfred Pierce and Adj. George F. Reed, will join in the Revere Beach Mardi Gras parade this evening at the opening of the five days' carnival on the beach. They will be an escort of honor to the royal float of the king and queen. The company will wear the old continental uniforms with canteens, muskets and powder horns.

ARLINGTON

Arthur Birch, chairman-treasurer, and David Butterick, secretary of the Arlington Business Men's Association committee on the new Spy pond athletic field grand stand fund, report numerous subscriptions to the fund.

Complaints of the rough surface on Massachusetts avenue from Arlington Heights to the center of the town, have caused the Arlington street department to begin removing the crosswalks, and on the southerly side of the street put on crushed stone topped with fine stone, tar and sand. The northerly side of the avenue also will be paved as soon as the Boston Elevated completes the relaying of its tracks.

EVERETT

A meeting of citizens interested in the campaign of Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont for Governor was held Monday evening in Whittier hall. A campaign committee was formed and Lieut.-Col. Willis W. Stover of the fifth regiment was elected chairman. Arrangements are to be made for two rallies in this city this month.

The school committee is to meet tonight to complete arrangements for the opening of the schools this month.

The Democratic ward and city committee is to meet this week to form a Democratic club.

MEDFORD

In addition to building the \$245,000 addition to the high school building, work also will start this month on the erection of the new West Medford fire station and ward room at Harvard avenue and Bower street. Mayor Charles S. Taylor has received estimates for the work and it is probable that the contract will be awarded this week.

The councils of the Royal Arcanum of this city, Everett, Malden and Somerville held a theater party at a local house last evening.

READING

An effort will be made by the Quanaipowit Agricultural Association fair committee to interest school authorities of Reading, Woburn, Wakefield, Stoneham, North Reading and Lynnfield in closing the public schools Sept. 17, the opening day of the cattle show and agricultural fair, in order that the pupils may benefit by the special grange and school exhibits. Henry A. Upton, treasurer, is also negotiating for aeroplane flights. The public schools will reopen Sept. 10.

WAKEFIELD

John Sonderman, who was an athletic director of the Y. M. C. A. until last June, is back in town, having been asked by the directors to return and take charge of the fall and winter work here.

Following a protest from Greenwood residents, Stanley B. Dearborn, postmaster, has agreed to ask the post authorities to restore the evening mail at the Greenwood sub-station.

NEWTON

The Newton Highlands playgrounds given to the city by the residents of that section a little more than a year ago, was turned over to the playground commission Monday. A new set of swings purchased by popular subscription by residents of Thompsonville was installed today on the Thompsonville playground, on Langley road.

QUINCY

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company has purchased a tract of land of 35 acres on Howard street, upon which it is proposed to establish a large coal pocket. It will be connected with the yard by railroad. A circuit track will be built through the property.

NEEDHAM

Needham Lodge, A. O. U. W., will hold its annual past masters' night in Kingsbury hall Friday evening.

The public schools opened this morning with a record enrollment. One vacancy exists on the teaching staff, that of principal of the Avery school at Needham Heights.

The Rev. John Hull and family of Cornwallis, N. S., are visiting Mr. Hull's corner and sister at Needham Heights.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6025-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE



This Colorado Springs property consists of a little over four acres facing on the east on North Cascade avenue and on the west on Monument Park, being one of the most desirable and pleasant locations in Colorado Springs.

The ground facing Cascade avenue lies level and is covered with beautiful shade trees; that on Monument Park slopes west. The property faces on four streets and is in the select residential section. The house is a 2½-story house built of gray stone with lighter stone trimmings. The woodwork inside is of mahogany, oak, birch and birdseye maple. The walls are hand decorated throughout. The windows are all plate glass with a few beautiful ornamental side windows. It has a steam heating plant, all pipes and radiators being concealed. Every room has a fireplace in keeping with the high class finish of the house. It has a large number of built-in bookcases. The basement contains a kitchen, seven plastered rooms, four closets, one toilet, one bath room, one laundry with full laundry equipment and six other rooms. The first floor contains large hall, parlor, music room, living room, library, private library, dining room, pantry and dumb waiter, large sleeping porch. Fireplace in each room, several finished in oak, many fine fixtures, one closet, one lavatory and one toilet room.

One can readily sell off over \$50,000 worth of lots and still retain the grounds containing the buildings with at least 200 ft. frontage on Cascade avenue and about 200 ft. deep.

This is one of the most beautiful and complete homes in Colorado Springs. The grounds are very pretty and ideally located.

For sale—Denver, Colo., modern 2 rooms, bath, 2 sleeping porches, 70 feet; shade trees; owner moving to California. C. V. CHESBROUGH, 145 S. Hancock St., Denver, Colo.

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THE MOUNT WASHINGTON through Pullman Service OPEN UNTIL OCT. 21

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NEW YORK BOSTON

CHOOSE A SUPERINTENDENT READING, Mass.—Melville A. Stone, who was superintendent of the local schools for six years prior to 1909, has been elected superintendent of the schools of Sturbridge, West Brookfield and New Braintree, comprising one district, and took charge today. His salary is \$1550. Mr. Stone was chosen from a field of 12 applicants. For three years Mr. Stone has been superintendent at Shelburne Falls, Colerain and Buckland. He is a graduate of Yale.

CALIFORNIA PRIMARIES SAN FRANCISCO—California primaries are being held today in an election which involves the ultimate choice of presidential electors under the new California primary law. Interest centers in the contest of the Taft and Roosevelt supporters for control of the Republican party machinery of the state.

MEAT PRICE TO DROP SAYS PACKER BECAUSE OF BIG GRAIN CROP OMAHA, Neb.—Lower priced meats are coming, says Edward Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing Company. Mr. Cudahy said: "Prices of beef and pork will take a substantial tumble soon. Especially is this true of beef, which will lead the downward move. The season of grass-fed cattle has arrived and the heavy run of medium grade cattle will force prices down. Pork will maintain its present level until about January, when there will be a drop of probably 10 per cent, and by next summer pork will have dropped one third."

"The West is now harvesting the biggest crop in its history, and with so much corn and feed the prices of meats are bound to fall."

ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—Modern conveniences in shopping district. Bell phone. MISS L. B. BUNTING, 203 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS—NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK WEST, 485, N. Y. Newly fur. rm. \$5; running water, shower bath; electricity; tel.; elevator; men. POPE

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BACK BAY FENS Queensbury Hall, 11 Queensbury St. Just finished; handsome block of 1, 2 and 3-room suites, elevator and janitor service; all latest improvements; a delightful location. Apply at premises.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS Furnished or unfurnished. Back Bay, Beacon Hill and Coolidge Corner, Brookline; 2 and 3-room suites; 4 Walnut St.; entire second floor, 216 Newbury St.; 2 rooms with bath, 1233 Beacon St.; 3 rooms and bath, 100 Centre St. Leases from Sept. 1st. Apply 127 Beacon St., Boston, May 908.

MASS AVE., 234, Suite 4—Best apartment of 3 light rooms to let; c. h. w.; all improvements; adults.

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STORES AND OFFICES A FINE STORE On Boylston St., near Arlington St., extends two stories; large show window; splendid show window; rent reasonable. Apply ANTIQUE SHOP, 386 Boylston St., Boston. Phone B. 630.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.
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BROOKLINE
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
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Ames Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Boudin, 20 Massachusetts st.

CANTON
George B. Lowe, 128 Washington st.
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CHARLESTOWN
William C. Brown, 2 Washington ave.
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DORCHESTER
D. B. Shaugnessy, 278 Cambridge st.
James W. Hunsweil, 2074 Mass. ave.

ROSLINDALE
S. A. Wilcox, 100 Cambridge st.
R. H. Hunt, 1408 Dorchester ave.

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Charles A. Everett, 206 Bowdoin st.
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.

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NEEDHAM
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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl wanted in family of three adults. MRS. E. M. COITTELL, 284 High st., West Medford, Mass., tel. 104, JOSHUA.

GENERAL MAID, experienced, wanted; no washing; good wages; family consists of woman. MRS. H. W. GREENE, Franklin, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable girl wanted to do general housework in family of three adults. MRS. E. M. COITTELL, 284 High st., West Medford, Mass., tel. 104, JOSHUA.

GIRL to dust samples in lamp and brass. MRS. E. M. COITTELL, 284 High st., West Medford, Mass., tel. 104, JOSHUA.

GIRL (Scandinavian) for general housework. MRS. E. M. COITTELL, 284 High st., West Medford, Mass., tel. 104, JOSHUA.

GIRL wanted to work in glove department; experience not necessary; good seamstress preferred. Apply at MESS, 114 CHURCH ST., Boston.

GIRL wanted to take care of 2-year-old child. MRS. J. ARTHUR GIBSON, 20 Prichard ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

FACTORY WORK in city (white, American). MRS. E. M. COITTELL, 284 High st., West Medford, Mass., tel. 104, JOSHUA.

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY wants position as stenographer and private secretary; best references. MISS HELEN M. CONSIDINE, 63 Thacher st., Mattapan.

ASSISTANT-American lady wishes position to exchange light duties for board, warm room and small compensation; in or near Cambridge. MISS NELLIE GALE, Central Sq. P. O., Cambridge, Mass.

ASSISTANT-Manager-Lady of 30 wishes position in hotel, house, or office; experience more desirable than salary; all communications confidential. MRS. KATY WALKER, 14 Hancock st., Boston.

ASSISTANT-Protector young lady desires position as assistant at light housework or second hand in Protestant family. MISS MARY L. RICE, 30 Locke st., Nashua.

BEST PROOFREADER, COPYHOLDER AND CLERK-Age 20, single, residence Boston; 110. Mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

ATTENDANT-Refined young woman desires position as attendant, nurserymaid or companion; 25, single, good references. M. A. PERIN, 20 Park st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Experienced (Protestant) wishes position. MISS MCLEAN, 583 Cross st., Malden, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Woman (American) Protestant, middle-aged, wishes position as working attendant or housekeeper, city or country. MRS. ROBERTS, 83 Fort av., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Managing housekeeper desires position; best references. MRS. MARY E. FLAGG, 443 Tremont st., Hartford, Conn.

ATTENDANT-wishes position; good references. MISS G. BUTLER, 100 Walnut st., Boston, suite 3.

BOOKKEEPER-AI cashier and assistant desires position in store or office. MRS. J. BELKNAP, Box 135, Ocean City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) wants position, 5 years experience, 2 years in last position; best references. HARRIET H. BROWN, 77 Broadway, Winthrop Beach, Mass.; phone Winthrop 738-M.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER (18), single, residence Waltham; fair wages; 11 years in last position; good references. MRS. MARY E. FLAGG, 443 Tremont st., Hartford, Conn.

CARETAKER-Refined lady would care for a nice home or apartment during the owner's absence; 23 rooms for light housekeeping for self and grown-up daughter. Address MRS. E. LUTHER, Feeney Postoffice, Boston.

CARETAKER-Capable Protestant English woman would like to take care of home or apartments; 23 rooms for light housekeeping for self and grown-up daughter. Address MRS. E. LUTHER, Feeney Postoffice, Boston.

CARETAKER-Two ladies of refinement with positions to take care of home or apartment during owner's absence for use of two or three heated bedrooms; 22, mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

CASHIER-Moving picture theater (Jewelry st., 23) desires position; 22, mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

CHILD'S ATTENDANT-Educated young woman wishes position in or near Boston; help continue in education; 22, mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

COMPANION-American lady of refinement wants position; 22, mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

COMPANION-Attendant, experienced, wishes position; best of references from church. MRS. HAYES, 10 Wigglesworth st., Somerville, Mass.

COMPANION-Position wanted as traveling or home companion to elderly lady. MRS. FLORENCE J. LEBLANC, 13 Montrose st., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPANION-Refined young lady with experience wants position; 22, mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

COMPANION-Woman wishes position as companion to elderly lady; 22, mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

COMPANION-Young American woman wants position. B. ROSAMUND CHACE, Box 307, Chatham, Mass.

COMPANION-Young woman having no family life desires position as companion to elderly lady. Address MISS BENNIE BRAYTON, 6 Darling st., Nantucket, Mass.

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant, by young American lady. MISS ALICE W. HARRISON, 32 Florence st., Malden, Mass.; tel. 1561-W.

COMPOSITOR AND SALESLADY (34, single, residence Waltham; 11 years in last position; good references. MRS. WILFRED, 118 Warren av., Boston; tel. 4-7075. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, or parlor maid-wishes position by middle-aged lady and daughter; 22, mention 765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

COOK, pastry or meat (43, married, residence Dorchester; 11 years in last position; good references. MRS. NELLIE DARLING, 24 Telegraph st., Boston, tel. 4-7075. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

COOK and second maid-Mother and daughter want positions with small adult family of moderate income; wages, references. MRS. P. GUILLET, 44 South Russell st., Boston.

COOK, pastry or meat (43, married, residence Dorchester; 11 years in last position; good references. MRS. NELLIE DARLING, 24 Telegraph st., Boston, tel. 4-7075. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER-American middle-aged woman desires position in family of two; 11 years in last position; good references. MRS. CLARA CUSHING, 2200 Dorchester av., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, reliable Protestant woman (30), wants position in or near Boston; good cook and neat housekeeper. MRS. FRANK, 9 Park rd., Stoneham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman (American, Protestant), refined, wishes position; best references. ALICE GILMAN, 45 Pineknob st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged Protestant wishes position in family with two children; 11 years in last position; good references. MRS. EDNA ANDERSON, 4207 Washington st., Roslindale, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, middle-aged woman of experience desires a position as housekeeper and companion for lady living alone or for family; 11 years in last position; good references. MRS. ESTELLE W. EATIS, 280 Chestnut av., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TYPIST, BILLING CLERK AND ASST. BOOKKEEPER-Age 18, single, residence Roxbury; \$8.00. Mention 767, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

WITNESS-Age 16, single, residence Holbrook; \$5.00. Mention 767, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 5-206.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE want farm work; man handy with tools, can paint and build; will come at low salary for country home. C. C. TIMMONS, 90 Chatham st., East Lynn, Mass.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

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BRITISH MUSEUM ENRICHED BY MANUSCRIPTS AND COINS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The department of oriental books and manuscripts at the British Museum has acquired a Coptic manuscript of the first half of the fourth century, containing the books of Deuteronomy, Jonah and the acts of the Apostles in the Sahidic dialect, which is one of the earliest Biblical manuscripts of any considerable size in existence.

The same department of the museum has also acquired two of the few surviving parts of the great manuscript of the Chinese Encyclopedia, nearly the whole of which was destroyed by Chinese insurgents in Peking during the siege of the legations in 1900.

The department of Greek and Roman

antiquities, says the annual report of the Museum, has been unusually fortunate in having obtained at least three accessions which may be counted as of first rate importance.

One of these is a very fine sepulchral relief of the fourth century B. C., of exceptional size. Another is a bronze head, probably of the Emperor Augustus, of more than life size, with eyes inlaid with glass and alabaster, which was discovered on the site of the ancient Meroe, in Nubia, and the third is a bronze chariot of the sixth century B. C., found near Orvieto, and now restored on a modern core of wood.

The department of coins and medals received among its gifts the Blazny collection of Muhammadan coins of India,

G. A. R. OFF TODAY FOR LOS ANGELES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the conclusion of his visit to Osborne cottage, King Alfonso crossed from the Isle of Wight in the destroyer Crusader. The Queen of Spain and Princess Alexander and Leopold of Battenberg accompanied him as far as Southampton, and then returned to the island, as the Queen will remain some time longer at Osborne.

CHINESE RESENT BRITISH NOTE
NEW YORK—Deep resentment is felt in China over the British demand for Tibetan autonomy, says a despatch to the New York Herald from London. Many of the Chinese merchants in Tientsin and other cities threaten to boycott all British goods entering Chinese ports.

BUREAU ADDED TO "L" DIVISION 5

(By the United Press)

Reorganization in the South Boston, or fifth, division of the Elevated railway management has resulted from resignations of officials and from the establishment of a bureau of employment and discharge.

At the general offices of the company the move is explained as resulting from regular development of the administration system and that it has nothing to do with the settlement of the recent strike.

DIXON MISSION FAILS
DENVER, Colo.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon failed in his mission here Monday to unite the Progressive-Republican party of Colorado with the Progressive party.

GREEK OFFICERS SENT TO FRONTIER

(By the United Press)

ATHENS, Greece—Greek army officers whose leave of absence has been cancelled have left for Turkish frontier. A call of reserves to the colors is expected, owing to conflicts between the Turkish and Grecian troops on the frontier.

CHANGE CAMBRIDGE ROUTES
A new service started today direct between North Cambridge and Dudley street via Harvard square. Also, a portion of the Huron avenue Harvard square service will be run on the surface to Harvard square, returning from that point via Huron avenue, and a portion of the Waverley Harvard square service will be extended to Park street subway over the surface.

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

CONSIDERABLE CAUTION NOTED IN PLACING SHOE ORDERS

Advancing Prices Accentuate Feeling of Conservatism, Although Volume of Business Has Not Diminished—Leather Market Is Active

Although the leather market gives additional assurances of strength and demand, it is particularly noticeable that the volume of sales, as well as subordinating the output to their warehouse stocks and output, the shoe buyers are showing much less concern regarding the advancement of prices than might generally have been expected.

The former custom of figuring and working out the problem associated with large contracts is particularly absent this season, and though many of the factories are running full time, it is largely the result of ordinary daily receipts of orders. As this procedure lacks that element of assurance which the customs of the past possessed, there is a feeling of discontent manifested.

It has been the custom among shoe and leather merchants to judge conditions by contrasting the present with the past, often using the term "normal" ill-advisedly. The experience of the shoe trade during the last 25 years has been so varied in activity, business methods, increased opportunities and new mechanical devices whereby the production is not only better but largely increased, and values changing every season, that a normal condition would be difficult to define.

Today, statements regarding the situation receive no additional force or significance by being compared with the so-called normal trades of the past. Makers of men's high grade footwear report a business which averages well with former August trades. Their wholesale clientele is inclined toward conservatism when efforts to obtain concessions are unavailing, hence orders are reduced in size but increased in number. The roadmen are sending in the usual amount of business, and the retailers, although the advanced prices have occasioned more time and effort. Present prices are maintained but subject to changes. The grade lower is having more orders to care for as the weeks roll on to the time when activity will be at its height. The jobbers are more inquisitive and their transactions are adequate to keep the factories well employed.

Manufacturers of men's heavy shoes are finding trade easier to obtain, and although the large orders they are accustomed to receive are seldom booked, still the receipt of new business has totaled a sufficient amount to carry shipping dates as far off as December 1. These lines show a greater increase in values than any of the others, therefore they have been bought with caution, but now that buying has started, the call for early shipments accompanies the orders. Similar goods for boys and youths wear have had a good business all summer, so the present small receipts of orders is not unexpected.

The trade in warm goods is unabated, orders being daily received. The factories are rushed to their limits and large shipments are going forward.

Men's slipper business is now at its height, but while the plants are all running full, there are indications that the consumption of slippers is not what it used to be.

The general trade in ladies' footwear may be judged by what is going on in Lynn and Haverhill, and both of these manufacturing centers are fairly busy. The trade in low cuts may have shown no increase, but that in high boots has such that it has more than made up for it, and at present the prominent factories are having another season close at hand, the manufacturers expect the seasons to lap into one another. There appears to be a determination to make some of the goods to meet the demands for a low priced article, but this is not so easily accomplished when plants are fitted up for a different grade. Prices are firm when quality is expected, and for calf goods the present rates may go still higher.

Misses' and children's shoes cannot be classed in the active list. The daily receipts are from small to fair and the trade is reported slow in starting future business. The factories are all running, but it will require a much improved condition to give the business a snappy feature.

Aside from the advance of packer hides to 17½ cents, the leather situation shows no change for the past 10 days. There is activity along the whole line, and prices are as firm as at any time heretofore.

Hemlock sole leather sales have improved and a few large contracts have been reported, several of which were cut in two although sold at the maximum rates.

The cable business is better, foreign buyers being obliged to accept the terms as accepted at full prices. It is an easy trick to take orders for 10,000 backs from the sole cutters, but tanfarms will not allow transactions to go beyond stock on the floor or in transit. A prominent sole cutter stated that his trade was brisk, one order amounting to 48,000 pairs. This shows the trend of

affairs and the reason why the present prices are not a deterrent to large orders. Oak sole leather remains unchanged. The short supply and high prices still exist. A lull in the demand was reported, but there are sufficient unfilled orders to take care of the output for some time to come.

All grades of sole leather are very strong in price and trade is very good. The high prices demanded by tanfarms for calf skins have stopped that activity which prevailed in July. The manufacturers are inclined to hold off, hoping for something favorable to take place. The substituting of side leather has had some effect upon the calf skin situation, still there are many grades of shoes which demand the genuine article. Tan-colored calf is showing no falling off in its consumption, and the demand for tan shoes is so persistent that goat and even sheep skins are now being finished in imitation of it.

Chrome side upper leather is having a large trade. Blacks and tans are both in good request, with indications favorable to a still greater trade.

Splits are sold to be delivered—little that is desirable can be found on the floors. Flexibles, wax splits or ooze go out as fast as they come in, and at prices satisfactory to the finishers.

Patent calf stocks are low, japanners are busy, and orders both foreign and domestic await the output. Patent side leather is selling slowly, except it be in the light weights.

Glazed kid is moving more freely, and the regularity of the demand is a good indication that this reliable upper stock has begun to revive its old-time activity. Makers of men's shoes are calling for the heavy grades, and the persistent efforts of other manufacturers have ripened into good results, so that the lighter run is called for up to selections as high as 20 cents.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS

NEW YORK—Recent strength in American Beet Sugar is based on excellent results which the beet harvest promises. Slicing has been in progress at the Oxnard, Chino and Rocky Ford factories in California, which have a collective capacity of about 3700 tons of beets per day since Aug. 8, and returns to date indicate a larger tonnage and better sugar recovery, judging from quality of the beets, than last year.

In another month the Lamar and Las Animas plants in Colorado will be in full operation. These two have a collective capacity of about 1200 tons a day. The Grand Island plant in Nebraska can take care of 300 tons a day. The normal run of a beet slicing factory is about 100 days, so it will be about Jan. 1 before the 1912 harvest will be entirely disposed of.

The common 5 per cent rate is to be considered as fixed, at least for the immediate future. Talk of an increase may be set down as gossip, as the matter has not come officially before the board. If earnings by the fall warrant a larger distribution to the common stockholders, directors will be in favor of declaring such distributions in the form of extra dividends, keeping the regular at 5 per cent annum.

ERIE'S INCOME FOR LAST YEAR

NEW YORK—Erie Railroad Company has issued a preliminary income account, covering all lines, for the year ended June 30, 1912, which compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Gross operating revenue	\$50,492,389	\$50,649,908
Operating expenses	32,708,252	32,445,301
Operating income	17,784,137	18,204,607
Other income	4,745,439	3,941,082
Total income	22,529,576	22,145,689
Int. rentals, etc.	15,352,853	14,955,237
Net operating income	7,176,723	7,190,452
Apr. for add. & bet.	582,452	1,330,737
Surplus	2,794,271	4,059,674

Surplus before deducting additions and betterments, \$2,737,203, is equal to 7.05 per cent on \$47,802,400 first preferred stock as compared with 11.25 per cent earned previous year. After deducting the allotted 4 per cent dividends on the first preferred, and \$16,000,000 second preferred, the balance, \$221,507, is equal to 0.75 per cent on \$12,378,000 common stock as compared with 2.52 per cent earned on same stock previous year.

The net income of companies whose capital stock is owned by the Erie for 1912 was \$3,089,467, of which \$5,500,000 was paid in dividends, and \$600,000, paid as interest on advances, both of which amounts are included in the income account of the current year.

U. S. STEEL'S EXPANSION PLAN

SHARON—President Farrell of the U. S. Steel Corporation has announced that extensions will be made to both the Sharon and Farrell works. At the former output is to be diversified, which probably means building of more open-hearth furnaces. The sheet mills and wire mills of the Farrell plant will be enlarged. A fence post and gate mill will be built in connection with the field fence department.

Mills at Sharon and Farrell now employ 8000 men, with an annual payroll of about \$8,000,000.

BONDS HAVE BEEN MOVING DOWNWARD FOR MANY YEARS

All Varieties of High Grade Securities Have Participated in the Decline—Municipal Issues Sag Off

THE RECENT SLUMP

Of late much has been said about the tendency of high-grade bonds to decline in price. While accentuated this summer by the experience of both New York City and New York state, which were compelled to pay higher rates for money than for several years past, this situation is not a product of modern conditions. Bond values for many years have tended lower. The movement has been no respecter of persons, as in it the highest forms of debt—government, state, municipal and railroad bonds—have all participated.

Notwithstanding that the artificial market for United States government bonds might be expected to bolster up their position, it is a fact that the 4s of 1925 have dropped from a high of 139½ in 1902 to a high of 114½ this year; the consols 2s of 1930 from 109½ to 101½, and the 3s of 1918 from 110½ to 103½. Of course bonds selling at a premium will naturally work toward par as they approach maturity, but in these instances the decline has been much more rapid than necessary to maintain the same basis of yield as prevailed at the top figures of 1902.

In June last New York state sold about \$24,000,000 4 per cent bonds on a basis of yield just the reverse fraction under 4 per cent. The same state sold \$5,000,000 3 per cent bonds at a premium in September, 1903. Practically speaking, therefore, New York state was obliged this summer to attach 4 per cent interest to command for its bond the same price that 3 per cent did four years ago.

New York city has fared no better. In 1902 the metropolis sold three lots of 3½ per cent bonds, aggregating about \$17,000,000 at premiums ranging from 5 to 6½ points, or on about a 3½ per cent basis. Five years later the city was paying from 4 to nearly 4½ per cent for its money, and the big block of \$65,000,000 4½ per cent bonds sold last May brought a 4.21 per cent basis. These are just a few facts cogently showing the inability even of what are among the safest of public bond issues to hold their prices of five and 10 years ago.

But it is the holders of the \$10,000,000 bonds of American railways outstanding who are most keenly affected by this insistent forcing down of values. To afford a brief glimpse of the situation with respect to 12 high-grade railroad issues, top prices of 1902, 1907 and to date in 1912, are compared as below:

	1902	1907	1912
Atch. gen. & 4s 1905	105½	102½	100
B. & O. 4s 1908	105	102½	99½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s 1907	111	108½	103½
Ches. & Del. 4s 1902	111½	108½	105
C. & R. 4s 1911	103½	92½	88
C. M. & St. P. 4s 1908	117	108	87
C. N. W. gen. 3½s 1907	105½	96	92½
C. R. I. & P. 4s 1908	113½	104½	96½
Lake Shore 3½s 1907	109½	94½	89½
N. Y. Cent. & H. 4s 1907	109½	94½	89½
S. I. & S. P. 4s 1901	98½	82½	81½
Union Pacific 4s 1917	106½	102½	103½

It will be noted that these are all long term bonds; consequently they are the ones that are now 10 years nearer expiration do not materially affect the value of the comparison.

The cause of this economic change has been the subject of innumerable dissertations—learned and otherwise—but whatever the cause, it is no secret that the effect has been an inexorable offering down of low rate and low yield bonds, thus bringing the yield up to a level more nearly commensurate with modern requirements.

LONDON COPPER STOCKS DECREASE

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the English and French stocks of copper on Aug. 31 decreased 285 tons while copper supplies abroad decreased 150 tons, making a net decrease in the visible supply of 435 tons to 45,708 tons, against 46,233 tons on Aug. 15, 45,163 tons on July 31, 43,513 tons on July 15, 41,763 tons on June 30, 42,863 tons on June 15, 44,813 tons on May 31, 46,338 tons on May 15, 49,038 tons on May 1, 49,601 tons on April 15, 50,332 tons on March 31 and 59,571 tons on Aug. 31, 1911.

The estimated stocks at Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 467 tons at 5009 tons, comparing with 5476 tons on Aug. 15, 5891 tons on July 31, 6059 tons on July 15, 6858 tons on June 30, 7708 tons on June 15, 8254 tons on May 31, 9379 tons on May 15, 10121 on April 30, 10,650 tons on April 15, 10,900 tons on March 31, 11,100 tons on March 15, 11,500 tons on Feb. 29, 12,700 tons on Feb. 14, 13,100 tons on Jan. 31 and 13,450 tons on Jan. 15 last.

CHICAGO'S PASSENGER SUBWAYS
CHICAGO—Plans for various trunk lines and branches of Chicago's proposed \$100,000,000 subway system have been agreed upon by city council's sub-committee on local transportation.

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

Danvers Leather Company, \$5000; James A. Ross, Jesse E. Perry.
Colonial Counter Company, Lynn, \$5000; Leopold C. Tappey, Ray C. Hopkins, Bessie A. Beane.
The Taunton Wholesale Millinery Company, \$1000; T. B. Gaffney, Susan H. Gaffney, Edward F. Nixon.
The New England Rubber Reclaiming Company, Chelsea, \$25,000; Paul M. Broomfield, Mary C. Cavanagh, Harry Klein.

Clarksburg Ice Company, North Adams, \$6500; Conrad H. Mausert, Francis Noel, Frank D. Stafford.
Cooperative Society of Bank Men, Boston, \$25,000; Frank W. Chase, Charles E. Nott, Charles B. Strout, Merritt, Stegman, William F. Burdett, Herbert K. Hammond, John H. Casey, Milo A. Putnam, Russell C. Gibbs.

The P. & P. Sales Company, Inc., Boston, \$50,000; Rufus B. Skinner, Grace B. Bowman, Lydia A. Brimmer.
Peabody Press Company, \$10,000; A. Harris Paton, Mary T. Paton, Lena Karellitz.

W. H. & Webster Jones Company, Boston, vehicles, \$15,000; W. Herbert Jones, Webster Jones, George L. Ellsworth.
H. I. Emmons Company, Haverhill, cleaning, \$10,000; Grosvenor B. Emmons, John P. S. Mahoney, Herbert I. Emmons.

Comet Photo Studios, Inc., Boston, \$30,000; Moses N. Elyan, Krikor K. Najarian, Dieran Hagopian, Alexander Robinson.
The John F. Scherber Company, Inc., Boston, printers, \$20,000; John F. Scherber, Charles J. Scherber, Edward A. Thomas.

Keystone Job Print, Brookton, \$25,000; Melvin F. James, John F. Burke, Herbert F. James.

General Securities Company, Boston, promoters, \$12,000; William J. Kennedy, Hilma A. Kennedy, Alexander G. Falck.
The Bodurtha Lumber Company, Westfield, \$3000; Stephen H. Bodurtha, Warren V. Bodurtha, Stephen E. Bodurtha.

A. E. Covelle Company, Boston, consultants, \$20,000; Albert E. Covelle, Arthur S. Hayes, Edward D. Aston.

The Royal Blue Line Company, Boston, automobiles, \$100,000; William F. Smith, Charles F. Smith, Charles A. Poole.

Stevens & Snow Company, Marblehead, boats, \$5000; Charles B. Stevens, Herman F. Snow.

F. A. Dutton Motor Company, Boston, \$25,000; Charles H. Farnsworth, Frederick A. Dutton.

E. H. Allen Company, Boston, \$10,000; Eli H. Allen, Anna B. Fagan, James T. Lough.

Grafton & Drake Company, Boston, brokers, \$5000; Albert H. Drake, Frank B. Schlichte, Mary H. Smith.
The Ehrlich Company, Holyoke, junk; Moses Ehrlich, Louis Leventhal, Simon Ehrlich.

Naturaline Corset Company, Boston, \$12,000; William P. Everts, Edward T. Roche.

Bianco Construction Company, Boston, \$3000; Louis M. Bianco, Gennaro Bianco, Maria G. Bianco.

The Wye Knitting Mills, Wenhenden, \$10,000; Thomas E. Wye, Eaton D. Sargent, Warren H. Prichard, Silas A. Greenwood.

N. N. Crapo Hardware Company, Boston, \$50,000; Norman N. Crapo, Joseph F. Willett, Jerome W. Dollahan.

C. D. Parker & Co., Inc., Boston, brokers, \$130,000; Chauncey D. Parker, Bowen Tufts, Charles R. Adams, Edward L. Bennett, Merton E. Grush, Harold B. Lamont.

Shabokin Farm Milk Company, Somerville, \$50,000; Nicholas M. Sullivan, Angela M. Sullivan, Daniel B. Mulcahy.

MANUFACTURERS IN EXPORT TRADE

WASHINGTON—Manufacturers formed practically two-thirds of total exports of domestic products from the United States in July and over one half of these during the seven months ending with July. Figures just completed by bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show exports for July of manufactures ready for consumption, \$61,500,000, against \$48,000,000 in July of last year, and of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, \$35,250,000 against \$28,000,000 in July of last year.

For the seven months ending with July exports of manufactures ready for consumption were valued at \$425,333,000 against \$371,333,000 in the corresponding period of last year; and manufactures for further use in manufacturing \$212,000,000, against \$188,250,000 in the same months of last year. Manufactures, including the two groups above mentioned, formed 66 per cent of the domestic merchandise exported in July and 52 per cent in the seven months ending with July, against 61 per cent in July of last year and 51 per cent in the seven months ending with July of last year.

On the import side, manufacturers' materials show marked gain over last year; the value of crude materials imported for use in manufacturing in July being \$44,750,000, against \$37,500,000 in July, 1911, and of manufactures for further use in manufacturing \$28,750,000, against \$23,666,000 in July of last year.

LOCOMOTIVE REPORT SHOWS FALLING OFF IN YEAR'S RETURNS

Volume of Sales at Low Ebb for First Half of Year but a Heavy Demand for Product Has Developed

FINANCIAL STATUS

NEW YORK—The pamphlet report of the American Locomotive Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 last has been issued. The income account compares with the previous years as follows:

	1912	Decrease
Gross earnings	\$30,449,432	\$10,196,533
Expenses	28,117,548	8,498,966
Net earnings	2,331,884	1,797,566
Interest charges	434,350	92,008
Balance for dividends	1,897,534	1,695,558
Preferred div (7%)	1,750,000	
Surplus	117,534	1,695,558
Ad. & betterment fund	117,534	300,000
Surplus	117,534	1,395,558

The balance sheet, as of June 30 last, shows cash on hand amounting to \$4,375,540; total current assets, \$23,783,454; total current liabilities, \$15,134,058; profit and loss surplus, \$9,674,225 and total assets and liabilities of \$79,487,474. At the close of the previous fiscal period the amount of cash on hand was \$2,865,851; total current assets, \$17,673,014; total current liabilities, \$8,400,864; profit and loss surplus, \$9,556,871, and total assets and liabilities of \$73,581,063.

The statement says in part: Volume of sales for first half of the fiscal year was at a low ebb, and was equivalent to only 33 per cent of business necessary to keep the plants running at full capacity. Since Jan. 1, 1912, there has been a much stronger demand for new locomotives, with gratifying result that unfilled orders on the books on July 1, 1912, was \$14,450,000, compared with \$6,015,000 at the beginning of the year.

Apart from the loss of profits due to the natural decrease in business, the company suffered serious financial loss as result of the strike of its boiler-makers which affected practically all of its plants from October, 1911, to February, 1912. During this period production was badly retarded, and at times the plants were practically at a standstill.

There was expended during the year for additions and betterments on the plants \$436,753, of which \$267,350 was charged to capital account and the remainder to the "extraordinary additions and betterment fund," leaving a balance in that fund of \$410,022.

The annual physical inventory of materials and supplies was taken at the close of the year and priced at cost, unless such cost was above the market value on June 30, 1912, in which case the market price was used.

WESTERN MONEY RATES FIRMER

CHICAGO—Conditions in the western money market display a firmer tendency in rates from week to week as the season of fall draws near, and a more accurate estimate is realized of what amount of funds will be required as the great harvest of crops reaches maturity. One of the potential factors which is adding strength to the market at present is the demand for funds from the interior. Rates on commercial paper are from 5 to 5½ per cent, and loans on collaterals are likewise the same on six months' maturity. Call money is held firmly at 5 per cent, and counter loans are well maintained at 5 to 6 per cent.

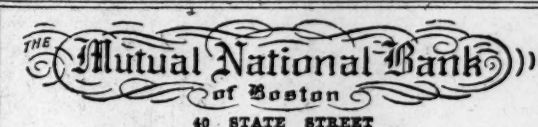
The improvement in all lines of the mercantile trade is obviously shown by the inquiry for loans as well as renewals by merchants, with which to meet the demands of the public for purchases in the necessities of living. Large banks find it to their advantage to still refrain from realizing that they are close within their reserve, and the possibility of a greater demand for funds for agricultural purposes than anticipated.

Grain prices are coming in a little more freely on shipments coming from the Southwest, although the movement is by no means heavy as yet. Country banks are gradually reducing their deposits; however, the per cent of depletion is only by about 8 to 10 below normal. Currency shipments are expected to show a much heavier movement out of Chicago for the month of August than for the previous month and possibly greater than a year ago.

NEW YORK SHORT TERM NOTE SALE

NEW YORK—Within the past few days New York city has sold close to \$12,000,000 short term finance bills. More than half of the securities were issued in sterling form and sold abroad. Rate of exchange was \$4.871 and \$4.872. Maturities of the notes are mostly in 90 days, a few running for 100 days. This carries them to the first of December.

YELLOW PINE PRICES ADVANCED
BEAUMONT, Tex.—Prices on yellow pine have in the last 90 days advanced \$3 per thousand, and demand is gradually increasing. Stock at mills and interior has been much below normal prices, and demand from Europe is better than for years. Belief is that prices will reach a higher value before the close of the year.



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GEORGE U. CROCKER
GEORGE W. COBB
WM. H. STICKNEY, Cashier

any previous month since our occupation of these quarters. This we believe indicates that the public is realizing more and more the many advantages of doing business with this bank—an independent, conservative institution—centrally located, that offers efficient service and courteous treatment to the large and small accounts alike. Furthermore, in a bank like this it is possible for its officials to give its depositors personal attention, thus establishing a homelike feeling that is not possible in the larger banks. As one of our depositors recently said: "In this bank I feel like one of the family."

During August more new accounts were opened in this bank than for

HEAVY STEEL TONNAGE AND SMALL AMOUNT SPECULATION

Buying of Various Classes of Finished Products Continues of Record Proportions—New Business Booked in Excess of Shipments

PITTSBURGH—Because of the heavy demand and the congested conditions in the mills the iron and steel plants of the Pittsburgh district were unable to recognize Labor day by a suspension or even slackening of operations.

PITTSBURGH—Some unprecedented rates of bookings are being attained in the steel trade. The National Tube Company is entering the heaviest tonnage of all classes of tubular products in its history. The American Bridge Company has sufficient business booked to warrant practically full mill operations for the next six months. Similar conditions obtain with the large makers of sheets and tin plates.

What steel men regard as the most important feature of the present situation in the trade is the fact that only a relatively small amount of speculative tonnage is coming out. Of 6,000,000 tons of steel on the order books of the United States Steel Corporation about 2,500,000 tons are understood to represent actual specifications. The leading interest continues to book new business in excess of its shipments. August was well ahead of that of July.

The Harriman lines have closed for about 17,000 tons of standard steel rails, the business going to the Carnegie Steel Company. Of this amount, 12,000 tons are for the Southern Pacific.

New buying of standard rails is confined mainly to lesser roads, although inquiries and tentative estimates are being made by eastern trunk lines, covering their 1913 requirements. No definite inquiry has yet been issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, but it is learned that the steel rail requirements of this system will probably aggregate between 50,000 and 75,000 tons. This tonnage will be used in retrackings. Officials of the company say the company is not yet in a position to state its requirements for repair work for 1913.

There is some talk of an advance in the immediate future in terms of price. This material is in good demand, specifications running heavy, and being on a larger scale than has been noted for a long time, while the buying movement seems to have spread over a broad section of the country.

The demand for muck bar has become so strong that the market has become generally sold up for some time ahead. It will be difficult to place new business for delivery within a reasonable time. Because of the increased demand, leading manufacturers have advanced their minimum quotation \$1 a ton to \$31, Pittsburgh. The \$30 minimum had ruled but a short time. The advance in muck bar prices has been much lower than in steel lines, but with the increased cost of puddling and the higher cost of production generally, this product is now steadily moving upward.

Buying of the various grades of pig iron has experienced a temporary lull, not because buyers are lacking in interest, but because the furnaces are with-

holding quotations for forward delivery and are sold up on prompt iron. Any increase in the supply of pig iron must come from the blowing in of blast furnaces now idle. How many of the idle stacks will become active is problematical. Two are known to be preparing to resume in the valleys, and there are some other furnaces about ready to go in but no definite information as to their plans is given.

With the sold up condition of the pig iron market there has been a stiffening of prices on all lines of basic iron, which has not been moving rapidly, although well sold for the present quarter, it is now at a minimum of \$15.15, Pittsburgh. There are some sales of foundry iron in odd lots at \$15.65, Pittsburgh, but buyers are asking \$15.90, Pittsburgh, for the same grade when deliveries run into the first quarter of 1913. About 6000 tons of gray forge were sold last week at \$14.65, Pittsburgh. There is very little of this grade to be had in this territory.

Malleable is quiet, but there is little in the market, and such furnaces as have any to offer, are asking \$15.40, Pittsburgh, for small lots. Inquiry for the first quarter of 1913 is persistent, but quotations are still lacking on any considerable tonnage.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

HARBOR OF BOULOGNE RISING IN IMPORTANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
BOULOGNE, France—The inauguration of the new dock named Bassin Loubet, the foundation stone of which was laid in July, 1903, by President Loubet, marks a further stage in the development of Boulogne as a great naval and commercial harbor. It was during the period between 1878 and 1895 that the extensive outer harbor was constructed at a cost approximating £1,000,000, making Boulogne a haven where the whole of the French fleet could easily anchor not only at high tide but at low water, an advantage only shared with the military ports of Brest and Cherbourg.

The Bassin Loubet, inaugurated in the presence of a large number of guests, including the Mayor of Folkestone, and the General Manager of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, is rectangular in shape, the north sides each having a length of 320 meters; the west side has a length of 200 meters, and the entrance is 40 meters wide. The dock which is a tidal one will have a length of quay of five-eighths of a mile in extent affording ample space for wharves, warehouses and offices. Numerous electric cranes have been installed and the Chemin de Fer du Nord has laid a number of lines round the dock. A new Custom House has also been built in the vicinity.

The Bassin Loubet will soon be in active use for the cargo boats of the South Eastern & Chatham Railway Company, and those of the Bennett Red Cross Line which have tri-weekly services to London, and Hull and Gool, will be transferred to the new dock.

The ceremony of the inauguration of

the Bassin Loubet was complemented by that of the starting of the reconstruction of the East pier. This work has been necessitated by the lack of space between the two piers. The space is now about 70 meters at high tide and the reconstruction of the pier will give it a width of 140 meters. The cross-channel service will also be benefited as a new stone jetty is to be built which will enable the steamers to anchor off the East pier.

Other projected improvements which are now under consideration include the rebuilding of the north end of the Quai Gambetta, the extension toward the north, and widening of the Quai Chanzy, and the rebuilding and extension of the Gare Maritime. These extensive works are justified by the increasing number of shipping companies whose vessels make Boulogne their port of call. Among them are the Hamburg-American line, the Netherlands-American and Royal Holland-Lloyd liners, the North German Lloyd and, quite recently, the Nelson line, whose ship the Highland Laddie running between London and South American ports, called at the Boulogne outer harbor.

The lengthening of the present breakwater by 600 meters will, it is affirmed, have the effect of making the German liners abandon Cherbourg for Boulogne, as it will mean speedier communication with Germany and enable their passengers to reach their continental destinations more rapidly. The statement has even been made that Boulogne, with Hamburg, will be the two têtes de ligne of the Oriental line to Baghdad when this railway becomes an accomplished fact.

LONDON SEES HYDRO-AEROPLANE ON RIVER THAMES FOR THE FIRST TIME



Machine used by Mr. McClean in his trip from Leysdown to London, resting on Thames off the Houses of Parliament

CANADA DECLARED NOT AFRAID OF ITS RESPONSIBILITIES

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—Mr. Borden's speech on the occasion of the conferring on him of the freedom of the city of Glasgow presented a fine summary of the new conditions which are arising as between the United Kingdom and the self-governing dominions of the British crown.

After making his acknowledgments of the honor that had been paid to him he said that though in Canada, within a quarter of a century they had had perhaps the most remarkable and most rapid development that any country had ever manifested, they yet had, he hoped, would continue to have in mind those higher considerations which affect the character of a nation.

After referring to the cordiality and friendly confidence with which they had been received by his majesty's ministers, and after remarking that they had gained the information they desired, Mr. Borden pointed out the profound modifications that had taken place recently in the constitutional relations of the great overseas dominions with the empire as a whole, and the continued growth in the powers of self-government, which, by a wise policy, had been conferred on the dominions. Some might be inclined to think that the ties of empire would thereby be loosened, but as a matter of fact the policy that had been followed was the only one by which those ties could be made closer and firmer, if possible, than before.

They, as Canadians, were not afraid of their responsibilities as one of the great nations within this great empire, and he was glad to know that the visit which he and his colleagues had paid had served to impress the people of the British Isles with the idea of cooperation between the mother country and the dominions overseas. They should, however, recognize that, as those dominions increased in power and importance, until perhaps they exceeded the population of the British Isles, there ought to be some further modifications of the constitutional responsibilities which were now assumed absolutely by the people of the British Isles and by the Parliament they elected, and that these should be shared by the people of the great dominions across the seas.

Mr. Borden concluded by stating that the people of the dominions were convinced that the way across the seas must be kept open, and that in no other way could this great empire be held together.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. McClean is the first airman to fly to London in a hydro-aeroplane. The day selected for the trip by Mr. McClean happened to be the one on which Mr. Beaumont was expected to arrive on a hydro-aeroplane from Paris. Owing, however, to the unsatisfactory atmospheric conditions the latter was detained at Boulogne and prevented from completing his journey.

In anticipation of the arrival of this well-known Frenchman, the naval airman who accomplished such a remarkable performance on the occasion of the European circuit last year, considerable crowds had collected at various points along the Embankment in London. At first Mr. McClean was taken for M. Beaumont.

Mr. McClean commenced his trip to London from the sea off Leysdown, passing over Sheerness and the Nore, at a considerable altitude. During the many centuries that the Thames has run under the present London bridge and its predecessors, numerous kinds of craft have cruised upon its waters. This is, however, the first occasion on which a vessel combining the properties of an airship and a boat has been seen in London.

As he approached Tower bridge Mr. McClean hesitated a moment as to how to negotiate it, but decided eventually to fly above the part used for vehicular traffic, and below that portion for the use of foot passengers only. With regard to the other bridges passed, he flew over some and under others, being compelled in some cases to touch the water, owing to the small margin of space between the arches of the bridges and the wings of the hydro-aeroplane.

The journey from Eastchurch to London was a success in every way. His return flight was, however, not quite so successful. Skimming along the water surface until after he had passed London bridge the airman turned up-wind in order that he might rise to a sufficient height to continue his journey in the air. In turning up-wind he turned up stream, and it was in his attempt to again turn in the air in order to continue his journey seawards that a gust of wind caught the hydro-aeroplane causing it to slide into the water. In alighting a few wires and a portion of the float supports were damaged. This necessitated the towing of the machine into dock where it was left for the necessary repairs to be carried out.

POWERS CONSIDERING BERCHTOLD PROPOSAL

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The proposal Count Berchtold has addressed to the chancelleries of Europe, with respect to the Turkish question may, it is not impossible, bear considerable fruit.

The fact is that the European powers have become distinctly nervous as to the condition of things in the Balkans. Count Berchtold proposes, therefore, that the powers should agree collectively to support the new ministry in maintaining the status quo on certain conditions. If he is successful he will not only bring to an end the bad relations between the Porte and the Albanian kingdom, but he will assist in overcoming the chronic condition of unrest in Macedonia, and what has come to be the almost equally chronic state of disturbances in Albania.

Whether he will succeed in bringing about an arrangement with regard to Tripoli is quite another matter. Here the Arabs as well as the Turks are a factor to be reckoned with, and it has been the contention all along of the Porte that, even if terms were made with the cabinet in Rome they would be ignored by the tribes. At the present moment there are really no Turkish regulars in Tripoli worth mentioning. As a matter of fact, there never have been. So that even if these were ordered to withdraw there would be little change in the military situation, whatever the moral effect might be. Whether, indeed, Enver Bey would obey an order from Constantinople to lay down his arms, is a question it is not possible to answer, and on which quite recently a considerable amount has been said in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Count Berchtold's communication has been received with considerable favor in various European capitals. It is felt that any step which tends to prevent an outbreak in the Balkans is a thing to be welcomed. He himself has explained his plan as having for its object the co-ordination of the various attempts of the powers to maintain the status quo in the near East. He has satisfied himself that the new government is animated by a real zeal for reforms, and he is anxious to give it a fair chance to work out its plan.

His general idea seems to be that of a scheme of decentralized government, which would give the various countries and nationalities which are subject to the Porte the opportunity of working out their destinies, whilst remaining integral portions of the Ottoman empire.

There is no reason to doubt that such a scheme would immensely strengthen the empire and if Mukhtar Pasha and his cabinet are serious in the program they have put forward, it would be possible for Turkey under the protection of the concert of Europe to get her house in order and to establish herself with more prospect of success than she has known since the moment of the destruction of the Hamidian regime.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S SCHEME FAVORABLY RECEIVED IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The disinterested proposal of the Austrian ambassador, Count Berchtold, formulated in a round-robin despatch to the great powers of Europe, has been received here with universal sympathy.

The despatch arrived on a Wednesday afternoon, and Baron Flotow, who was representing the Austrian ambassador, Count Szogyeny, went immediately to the foreign office, to acquaint Herr von Kiderlen Waechter with the contents. The foreign minister at once expressed his sympathy with the idea, but reserved a definite reply for some days. On the following Saturday he was present at Wilhelmshofe palace at the banquet given in honor of the Austrian emperor's birthday; the Austrian ambassador was there too, and the Kaiser found an opportunity for discussing the proposal fully with his guests.

The scheme of an international exchange of opinions upon the Turkish situation appealed to the Kaiser as it did to his ministers, and the news that Germany, Russia, and Italy have agreed to the proposal has caused much gratification in all circles. The semi-official "Kölnische Zeitung" writes that it must be well understood Count Berchtold has no idea of any intervention, and if he had such, the sharpest protest would be raised against it by the official press. Such a course at the present juncture would be attended by disastrous consequences, as would, too, any attempt to coerce Turkey to an intervention.

ALBANIANS ACCEPT RAILWAY TICKETS AND CRISIS IS OVER

Determination of Powers Not to Have Disruption Stood Out as Great Fact in Developments in Turkey

POSITION CLEARS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON, England—After a week of intense excitement, industriously fed by the European press, the latest of the innumerable crises which from time to time have formed the last act in the drama of the Turks in Europe, exploded in the acceptance by the Albanian rebels of railway tickets to the districts from which they had advanced for the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire.

How anybody could really believe that Europe was in a mood to permit the near eastern question to be exploited in a way which might have subjected the genuineness of its alliances and ententes to a strain never contemplated, it is impossible to say. The great powers are no nearer agreement as to the destinies of the Ottoman provinces in Europe than they were at the time of the treaty of Berlin. So far from this being the case, a chain of Balkan kingdoms has been erected, by their connivance and yet against their will, across their path, and this has not helped to make the question less complicated.

The countrymen of Stamboulouff are no more willing to be dominated by St. Petersburg than they were when they defied the demonstration of the Russian fleet off Varna, whilst the Servians, forgetting Silivritza, have entered into an alliance with Sofia, which is understood by no means to be directed against the Sublime Porte. The fact is that the Emperor in Vienna still remembers the determination of his ancestors to celebrate mass in Santa Sofia, while the memory of the Czar is equally sensitive to the commands of the will of Peter the Great.

In these circumstances, Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha probably reads his European papers with much greater equanimity than the members of the bureaux of the continental powers. What, for instance, the European chancelleries really think of what has been happening in the near east may be gathered from a communication printed in the Cologne Gazette, a paper which is understood not to be without diplomatic inspiration.

This communication, speaking of the action of Montenegro, declares that an attack upon Montenegro would afford Turkey a means of escape from her internal difficulties, and a means of escape, which, if the provocation goes on, she may be induced to take advantage of. In these circumstances, it is explained, the great powers, all of whose interests are bound up in the preservation of the status quo in the near east, must speak quite plainly to Cetinje, and inform the government there that Montenegro cannot be allowed to stir up difficulties in the east on her own account. This communication reflects closely enough, no doubt, the opinion not only of the Wilhelmstrasse, but of the foreign offices of all the great powers.

Day by day, the most sensational telegrams have flown about Europe. The occupation of Uskub, the mutinous con-

dition of the Turkish forces, the advance on Salonika, and then the surrounding of the invading forces by the converging lines of the Turkish columns. Finally, in the very midst of all this, comes the somewhat dry intimation from Ibrahim Pasha that the Albanian chiefs at Prishtina have accepted the government's terms, whilst those who had led their forces into Uskub have thankfully accepted free railway tickets to Ferizovitch and Mitrovitza. So, for the time being, ends the latest phase of the Albanian crisis.

The Albanians, as has been so persistently pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, are not to be judged by the standards of Cheapside or the Ring-strasse. They are nearer, in temperament and in organization, to the clans which came south to Derby with the young Pretender, than to any other phenomenon that has been seen in Europe for the last century and a half. The Miridites and the Malissori have all the affection for loot of the Macdonalds and the Campbells, and exactly what happened to Charles Stuart at Derby happened to the Turkish commanders when, in the war with Greece, the Albanian battalions entered Thessaly.

Whilst Abdul Hamid ruled they played a complete game of bluff, and that astute monarch paid them back very much in their own terms, hitting them hard enough to show his power, but never hard enough to produce resentment. The mistake made by the committee was when it attempted to apply its cast-iron principle of Turkification to the most lawless of the subjects of the empire, and followed this up by a species of warfare, which, without really crushing the resistance of the tribes, filled them with uncontrollable anger and hatred. Even then, the committee might have succeeded in keeping the agitation in check if its policy had not brought about a condition of mutiny in the regular army. Once the battalions round Prishtina and Uskub took to fraternizing with the rebels, the policy of the committee not only collapsed, but its power with it.

Probably the most dangerous element in the present situation in the near east is the attitude of Montenegro. That tiny principality, ruled by a soldier, and with a population largely composed of mountaineers as reckless and pugnacious as the Albanians themselves, is always thirsting to come to blows with Turkey, either not realizing her own weakness or trusting to the interference of the great powers to save her from condign punishment.

Austria Has Charge
The rumor that she is at the present moment receiving the secret support of the Serbo-Bulgarian alliance can hardly be seriously considered. She is absolutely at the mercy of Austria, and Prince Nicholas is as little likely to act contrary to a firm intimation from the Ballplatz as Sofia and Belgrade are to fly in the face of a united Europe.

Countries accustomed to the regular routine of daily business, and conscious that the firing of outposts upon one another would be the signal for war in its most terrible form, scarcely realize the ease with which the mountaineers of the east fire at one another on the slightest provocation.

The only real danger of a Montenegrin attack on Turkey would be if it were inspired from Vienna, and the only danger of the support of the Serbo-Bulgarian alliance would be if, behind King Peter and King Ferdinand, there stood the Czar Nicholas. On the whole, in spite of all the alarmist telegrams and articles which have flooded Europe during the Albanian incident, and in spite of all the cartoons in the European press, it may safely be said that the "sick man" is once more convalescent.

BUILDING TRADE IS STILL VERY ACTIVE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The superintendent of the government labor exchange, in his report for the week ended July 12, states that all branches of the building trade are still very active, contractors experiencing difficulty in obtaining competent men.

There is every prospect of this business continuing. Any plasterers offering are immediately placed; and bricklayers, masons (wallers), carpenters and joiners are in fair demand, competent bench hands especially being required. Cabinet-makers are also in fair request; plumbers and ironworkers are fully employed; but the demand for painters, stonemasons and carriage makers is quiet, several of the former being out of work.

In the engineering trades requisitions for boiler-makers cannot be fulfilled; brassfiners and coppersmiths are also fully employed; and as regards tin-smiths there is a good demand for men accustomed to general sheet metal working. Several fitters and turners and agricultural and shoeing smiths are idle, and the demand for molders and carriage-trimmers is very quiet. A fair demand exists for agricultural labor, but all requirements have been met. As shearing is about to start, several men have had their fares advanced to proceed to the sheep stations. As is usual in midwinter, unskilled laborers have not been in great request.

M. PREVOST CARRIES DEPERDUSSIN PLANE THROUGH ALL TESTS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The extraordinarily unfavorable atmospheric conditions which have attended the army aeroplane trials have interfered considerably with the progress of the competition, and by the end of the eighth day since its commencement only one machine, the Deperdussin monoplane piloted by the Frenchman M. Prevost, had completed all its tests. This it did by the evening of the eighth day, and having done all he had to do M. Prevost left for Paris.

There is no reason to believe that most of the other competitors might not equally well have carried out the prescribed tests, but the pilots evidently felt that such unfavorable conditions could not last until the end of the competition, and therefore decided to delay their attempts until better conditions should allow them to obtain more satisfactory results.

It should be remembered, however, that the officials whose duty it is to watch the tests note down the conditions under which each attempt is made, and the fact that M. Prevost went straight ahead and carried out all the required tests in spite of the unfavorable conditions prevailing at the time, is not likely to cause him, or rather the makers for whom he is flying, to lose anything in the long run when the time comes to weigh the performances of the competing machines.

Meanwhile the pilots of the Royal Air Corps have been flying for practice regularly every day, and have in many cases executed lengthy cross-country flights, so if the majority of the competitors have as yet done little the public have had at any rate some proof that the aeroplane is not necessarily only a fair weather machine, and that it can, when needed, under highly unfavorable conditions.

GERMANY FORMS SQUADRON

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The temporary third squadron consists of six battleships: the Wittelsbach, the Zähringen, the Mecklenburg, the Schwaben, the Elsass, and the Wettin, and two small torpedo boats. This squadron is formed every year for the autumn maneuvers, in order to augment the two permanent squadrons of the high sea fleet.

SOUTH AFRICA NOT SHIRKING SAYS SIR RICHARD SOLOMON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In the course of an interview on the subject of South Africa's part in the defense of the empire, accorded to Reuters' representative by Sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner for the Union, Sir Richard took the opportunity of replying to the criticisms which have been made in some quarters with regard to the Union's share in imperial defense.

The people of South Africa, he pointed out, by no means looked on the recently inaugurated defense scheme as a complete discharge of their responsibilities. They all recognized that the Union, situated as it was, was dependent for its safety and that of its overseas trade (at present of the value of £100,000,000) on the supremacy of the British navy, and that it must bear its share, in proportion to its European population and resources, of the burden of maintaining that supremacy. It should be remembered, however, that the Union had only been established for two years and its opening years were naturally accompanied by an abnormally high expenditure. It was impossible to do everything at once, but as soon as the Union got properly on its feet it would take its share of imperial responsibility.

Sir Richard went on to point out that

the Cape Colony was the first of the self-governing colonies to contribute an annual sum towards the expenses of the navy, being followed later by Natal; and though the sum contributed was in neither case large, the contributions were continued through the years of depression following the war, when retrenchment was the order of the day, and were still continued by the Union government. The past, therefore, justified the many expressions of good intentions for the future made by public men of both parties in South Africa.

Sir Richard then proceeded to explain the scope and working of the defense force, which would supply the Union with a permanent mounted force of not less than five regiments, each with a battery of artillery, and with an active citizen force recruited from citizens between the ages of 17 and 25.

Provision was also made, among other things, for a permanent force for the protection of the defended ports of the Union, which would be properly fortified at the expense of its government. Many of the appointments under the scheme had already been made, and when it was in active operation, that is to say, in two years' time, Great Britain would be relieved of the expenditure it now incurred in maintaining garrisons in South Africa and defense works at the port.

ECCLESIASTICAL CANDIDATES FOR DUMA CAUTIONED

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—In view of the numerous ecclesiastics elected to the last Duma, the Holy Synod, has issued "instructions" to intending ecclesiastical candidates to the parliamentary elections to be held shortly.

It is declared that prelates or priests who elect to contest seats in the Duma without first obtaining the necessary mandate of their superiors will be summarily deprived of their benefices and emoluments. This enactment is based on the canonical law that no bishop may leave his diocese without permission from the synod, neither may a priest absent himself from his parishioners without making due provision for their welfare in his absence.

This injunction, continues the "instructions," being based on ordinary church discipline must not be interpreted as designed to interfere in any way with the perfect freedom of the electors in the choice of their deputies to the Duma.

NEW METHODS OF EDUCATION TOLD IN WHITE PAPERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—White papers have been issued recently by the board of education setting forth, for the consideration of elementary teachers, many proposals with regard to the further reform of the methods of imparting knowledge.

Selby Bigge's paper is in a line with very much that has preceded it in educational reform. Making abstract knowledge practical, and lessons as much like play as possible seems perhaps the best description of the aim of modern methods of education. To many, however, the school room of the past where the multiplication table was taught without the aid of "Objects" and where lessons did not necessitate "haystacks, sheds, heaps of stones, and timber" was not such a place of hardship as the present day reformer would have us believe.

THE HOME FORUM

ROMAN GATE, GALILEO AND MICHAEL ANGELO

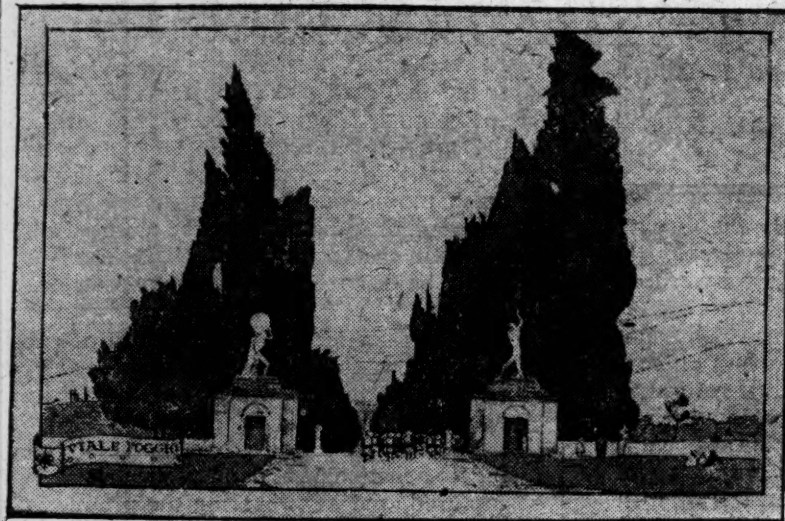
By CONSTANCE ARMFIELD

THROUGH the gentle beauty of the Tuscan landscape, comes now and then a grander note, where traces of the Roman influence still remain. Most striking of these is the cypress avenue, the Via Poggio, which one enters through the massive Porta Romana (Roman gate). Like most of the other city gates, the great stone structure stands in severe isolation, for the encircling city walls have gone. Yet its severity is a fitting prelude for the undeviating ascent before us. Towering cypresses majestically overtop a parallel avenue of rusty tiles; behind them are gardens and villas, beside the road run disused tram lines, and nothing of great interest presents itself, except the far-off hills of buildings at the apex of the avenue. That presently resolves itself into a yellowish villa, with a long, straight front of uncompromising plainness, so that it is no surprise to learn it now serves the purpose of a girls' school.

Not until we ascend on to the grassy stretch before its gates and turn, does the romantic history of the Villa Poggio Imperiale appear appropriate. Not till now, could the full height of the cypresses be estimated. Black against the sky their tufted crowns mark the way, falling and rising in an uncompromising line into the farthest possible perspective. Two classic figures in tumultuous vigorous action, stand on giant pedestals against the trees, and in the distance are the softly swelling hills of Pisa and Pistoia and Morello.

We pass from this insistence on essentials in landscape and architecture, into a strongly contrasting scene, for the road along the hill ridge leads us to one of the most disappointing show places ever yet encountered—Galileo's tower. One can see it for miles, cutting the skyline; but alas, the battlements are recent additions like the museum at its base and the medley of classical columns, sculpture, urns, and so on,

Sooner or later we all come to the knowledge that no one is able to do us serious harm but our own self. If we have a powerful and inveterate enemy, he dwells within. Men may hurt and destroy in the outer world, but the injury of our soul, but they can have no power inside the gates except by our own will.—Congregationalist.

(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)
VIALE POGGIO, FLORENCE

which are scattered about the grounds. Once, when from its platform the great astronomer made his observations, the straight tower rose in dignified simplicity, but now it is no place for work or workers, and the sham "barocco" pretentiousness of the accumulations denude the scene effectually of interesting

associations. We leave the catch-penny spectacle, and turn into the gray-walled road wishing for the stern old Roman days instead of these modern ones of senseless "faking."

But as the magnificent Via dei Colli winds down the hill and we come on to the Piazzale Michelangelo, we are re-

mindful of the fine qualities of modern Italy which are existent now as in the middle ages when Michael Angelo turned defender of his city. Then, as now, patriotism ran high in the hearts of artists as of other citizens, and the exquisite Italian ingenuity was exercised in their country's service.

Just above the Piazzale stands the basilica of San Miniato, that most beautiful of all little churches, called by Michael Angelo, his "bride." High above the city, it served as center of its defense in the siege of Florence, 1530. Cannon were erected on the top of the campanile, and this made the church naturally the center of attack. But Michael Angelo, who had planned and was in charge of all the fortifications (the ramparts that he built still crawl along the hillside), protected his beloved church by hanging huge wooden mattresses from the parapet of the tower. These, hurled hither and thither by the cannon balls, broke their impact, and the tower remained unharmed.

As one looks down on the towers of Florence, the Duomo and the Lily tower overlapping all, the devotion of the builders of the city is brought forcibly to thought and also that love of country and unflinching energy and patience which characterizes the Italians as colonists, or emigrants, or builders of the United Italy which is slowly but surely rising up today.

RELIEF FROM BURDENS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANY reference to the so-called burdens of life is unwelcome to most of us because our experiences with burdens have not been pleasant. Burden bearing has come to be regarded as distressing and inevitable and the less talked about the better. The human mind unjustly deprived by the weight of human opinion of the expectation of any immediate relief, seeks to evade the issue.

The belief that burden bearing must necessarily be devoid of joy or happiness originated, it seems plain, in the superficial observations and conclusions of men, and was fixed in the human mind by writers and teachers whose efforts to aid and uplift their fellows, curiously enough, emphasized the false beliefs of sin, sorrow and disease. Being without knowledge of any practical means of overcoming human woes, these leaders of thought could only advise men to bear their burdens patiently and meekly, accepting them as God-sent and incapable. The failure to point out a corrective tended in many instances to embitter mortals in their outlook on life. Any attempt to make real and God-created the conditions which instinct tells mankind are not in accord with their cherished ideal of a beneficent and loving creator does not coincide with reason.

In Psalms we are told to cast our burdens upon the Lord and in his letter to the Galatians the Apostle Paul admonishes men to bear one another's burdens. The common burden of humanity is included in the terms sin and fear and their results. Sin and fear have their origin in ignorance of God as infinite good, and the first sign of turning to a loving, ever-present Father for help opens the channel for infinite blessings to flow from God to man. God does not, however, lighten the burden by taking it upon Himself, or no consciousness of burden could enter the divine Mind. In the sunlight of His presence fear, sickness and sin fade into oblivion.

Many a pathetic tale has been written about those who have borne some one else's burden by taking the punishment for another's sins. There is neither justice nor mercy in such a course. The actual wrong-doer is allowed to continue in his evil ways, probably to injure others, at least to heap up an additional burden of punishment for himself. Paul, who gave the counsel to bear one another's burdens, also outlined the way in which this should be done. He says, "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." It is by an attitude of patience and kindness toward the wrong-doer, by refraining from criticism and condemnation that his burden is lightened. Chilly aloofness and a "holier than thou" attitude never help bear any burdens. Those who have in some degree triumphed over evil have gained a spirit of Christlike love and compassion.

If friends or relatives are "overtaken in a fault" pride and disappointment should not turn one against the offenders. Here is a chance to bear some one's burden by loyal faith in his intention to reform; by a kindly effort to stem the tide of unrighteous indignation which unfairly attempts to push the one who has yielded to temptation farther down. One need not be afraid that the effort to help a brother back to an honorable and upright life will be taken for condescension with his wrong-doing. The quality of mercy is easily recognized in its true character, and can only result in good. Neither should one shrink from association with the sick for fear of being dragged down by their morbid or discouraged moods. Even if one should not immediately overcome a sense of depression in himself, the brave declaration

of the allness of good in, the face of error is a help to the sick, and the burden bearer soon finds that his own depression is only temporary, that his endeavor to be helpful has brought him several steps forward on the road toward happiness and freedom.

The lines in Psalms which read, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee," have a marginal note which substitutes the word gift for burden. A gift, a talent, or position of responsibility may sometimes seem a burden, but after all the burdened sense comes from the thought of personal responsibility and has in it something of pride, egotism, and self-consciousness. Jesus invited all to learn of him, and assured men that their burdens should be light and their hearts tranquil. Mrs. Eddy, too, in the text-book of Christian Science offers an antidote to this laden sense when she says that man is but "the humble servant of the restful Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 119). Man is indeed the image or reflection of God, possessing all the strength, intelligence, and courage necessary to perform his work in the world, not because of anything within himself, but by reason of his unity with the divine source of all good.

The burden imposed by pride is to be unbound by meekness; the burden of ignorance by acquaintance with God; the burden of fear which manifests itself in a dozen ways, as worry, impatience, greed, envy, etc., by more love and trust; the burden of sin by sincere reformation.

Sometimes the beginning of a better life by those who need spiritual help and comfort has been looked upon as taking up a burden instead of laying one down. This is a mistake. The world's burdens grow heavier all the time, and men are learning that Christ Jesus taught the divine corrective that

We are too ready to listen to the word of the Lord without seeking to prepare His way. . . . The word of God will not leave us alone, and not for comfort only is it spoken. On the back of the voice which sets our heart right with God, comes the voice to set the world right, and no man is godly who has not heard both.—George Adam Smith.

really makes burdens light. Although there may be self-denials required of those who follow the Wayshower these will grow easier day by day until the time comes when so-called burdens become only joyous opportunities. Then the sense of burden bearing, transformed by the spiritual renewing of the mind, shall be man's partaking of the glorious things which God has prepared for them that love Him.

We to execute Thy will
Ceaseless will endeavor,
From half-measures strive to wean us,
Wholly, fairly well demean us,
Resting, flagging, never.
—Goethe (Bowring, tr.).

STORY OF EARLY INDIAN DAYS

A PRETTY story of early times in America is that of the restoration of a little girl to her parents by the Indians. It is quoted from Currey's "Story of Old Fort Dearborn," by the New York Post. The child, who was nine years old at the time of her capture in western Pennsylvania, was well treated, came to regard the chief and his mother with love and reverence, learned their language and customs, and almost forgot her own. At the end of four years, this chief was invited by a colonel who was very popular with the red men to bring the girl to a council fire at Ft. Niagara.

Study Needed

Rodin, like Michael Angelo, is an artist with his pen as well as the chisel, and is the author of a wonderful rhapsody, a prose poem, addressed to the Venus of Milo, and in which he expresses his artistic principles. Says Rodin: "Nothing will take the place of persevering study. To it alone the secret of life delivers itself. Give your life patiently, passionately to understand life. What profit, if you come indeed to understand! You will be in the circle of joy forever."—New York Sun.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Margery's Zeal

Many girls and even boys know that when sugar candy or the sugary frosting which mother makes for cake is ready to take off the stove and set to cool, it will drip from the spoon in a long thread. Some cooks call it "spinning a thread," just as a spider does when it drops from a twig to the ground. One day Margery was helping mother in the kitchen; he had cleaned up the spoon by which the frosting was first stirred, in the proper way, as she thought—that by the application of a tiny pink tongue. She had carried the sugar box to the pantry when mother had finished with it, and she had run to fetch a clean straw when mother wanted to test the cake in the oven. So when she heard mother say that the frosting should cook until it would "spin a thread," off danced Margery to the work basket and came back with a long white thread. Then she had to be told why mother laughed.

We'll forth and fight,
Do deeds worth praise.
—Shakespeare (Troilus and Cressida).

Picture Puzzle



What trade is represented?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Oration.

Ostrich Long Known

From the time when the oldest books of the Old Testament were written, and doubtless long before that time, the ostrich and some of its peculiar habits have been more or less familiar to dwellers in those portions of the earth where the human race appears to have had its earliest home, says a writer in St. Nicholas. The writer of the book of Job speaks of the ostrich and there are several other references in the books of law and prophecy. Even before their era the rich and flowing plumes of these great birds were in demand for the adornment of oriental queens, so that parties of expert hunters went on long journeys to the desert to procure them. It remained for enterprising Americans to bring the ostrich plumes to our very doors by bringing the ostriches themselves. Thus it came to pass that farms for growing them were established at various places in California and Arizona where conditions were similar to those of their native haunts—the great deserts of western Asia and northern Africa.

The Old Oaken Bucket

HOW dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled windwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew.
The wide-spreading stream, the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cat-aract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well.

That moss-covered bucket I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure.
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing!
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness it rose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips!
Not a full flowing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell;
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket that hung in the well.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hangs in the well.
—Samuel Woodworth (Written about 1820 in Massachusetts).

SINGING IN ONE'S NATIVE TONGUE

THERE is no better aid to beautiful speech, so the singing teachers tell one, and so experience seems to show, than the study of singing in one's native tongue. English singing has in the past been very much neglected even by the most serious students of the vocal art, but during the last five or ten years this subject of elegant English diction in song has begun to occupy the more advanced teachers and pupils quite as much as French and German diction. Italian was always easy to sing, though it is not to be supposed that one can sing a correct Italian without careful training. The incisive doubling of the consonants needs attention and also the delicate variations of certain vowel sounds, as final o in the words io, ho, so, etc., and verbal endings. These perhaps sum the chief difficulties in Italian, after the e and i preceded by c and g or ch and gh are mastered—a mere matter of memory.

French diction is extremely difficult for any stranger to the tongue, but to sing in French once the art is acquired is thought easier for the voice than to sing German. The tendency of the German guttural is to throw the voice back, but this can be overcome by learning to give the effect of the thickened ch far forward on the tongue. The final syllables like en and er, so as not to make them too broad or too flat, and of course the management of the unlauded vowels, are the chief difficulties in learning to sing German.

To sum the difficulties in learning to sing English is to sum most of the

difficulties in all the other three languages named here. But this is not a reason for failing to sing English well. The fact that many singers not native to English can make the language better understood in song than those native to it proves conclusively that it is only a matter of sufficient application to make English singing as beautiful in point of that elusive thing we call diction as any other language is.

Diction means not only pronunciation and enunciation, but the just expression of thought. Part and parcel of the exquisite diction of such a singer of French as M. Clement, for example, is his delicate appreciation of the poetical charm of what he is singing. Therefore to the zealous student of English one would commend the study of the loveliest of the English lyrics, both sung and read, with the object of expressing the loveliness as freely and fully as one may. This absorption in the poetical idea to be expressed is the certain way to bring out the words, not only clearly but with keen and clear effect on the hearer.

It is dull work attempting to train the tongue to say empty consonants and bare vowels aright. Practice of this sort is useful to a certain point and most young singers need to learn the true sound of many common words which they have habitually mispronounced; but when this sort of analysis of words goes along with the artistic study of meanings there is surely better progress, for there is more interest, and interest is the very secret talisman which makes all work and all play attain its goal of successful activity.

SOME NEW GARDEN FRIENDS

SOME one lists the wild flowers that may be grown in gardens and says, in the New York Sun:

Beginning with the hardy herbaceous plants, a group of cardinal flowers (Lobelia cardinalis) fringed and closed gentians (gentiana crinita and andrewsii) and turtlehead (Chelone glabra), which is often mistaken for a white closed gentian and so called, make a handsome showing of red, white and blue flowers, as these three kinds of plants bloom during the same month. All these will grow in any good soil, but thrive better in a rather moist location, where there is a little shade.

There is no other plant, either wild or in cultivation, more stately and showy than the swamp rose mallow (Hibiscus moscheutos), which grows in the brackish marshes along the coast. Though a marsh plant, it readily adapts itself to a change to the upland and grows there luxuriantly. Its rose colored blooms, nearly six inches in diameter, which look like hollyhocks, are very beautiful. These mallows make an appropriate background, with their large, oval, three lobed leaves covered with a soft down, for small

plants, or can be used where a border of tall plants is desirable.

A bed planted with blue and white vervain (Verbena hastata and urticifolia) is effective. These plants grow only about three feet high. They remain a long time in bloom and the flowers can be used for table decorations.

WHEN YOU FEAR
GOD, YOU WILL NEVER
BE AFRAID OF HIM.
—Ram's Horn.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, September 3, 1912

Return of American Vacationists

EVERY outgoing transatlantic steamer sailing from European ports and every incoming transatlantic steamer sailing into American ports is carrying homeward-bound tourists and excursionists. It may be said that every train of the thousands that are puffing across and up and down the American and Canadian reaches of this continent is engaged in the same service. For in the United States the summer vacation days are over. This is the season when it is difficult for the ordinary traveler to get a stateroom or a berth, or even a seat. The vacationist is ahead of him; the return ticket has the right of way. This is the season, too, when the ordinary railway patron, and especially the commuter, receives but scant consideration from the jostling thousands at the big terminal stations and union depots. The through traveler is vastly in the majority, and the problem of the moment is how to get him aboard the right train and started in a pleasant mood toward his destination.

The wonder of it all to the close observer, whether at the steamship pier or in the railroad station, is that the thousands and the tens of thousands, who came from all parts, have been visiting all parts, and are about to be scattered again to all parts, are all so very much alike in dress, in manner, in speech, in general characteristics. Northerner, southerner, easterner, westerner, American or Canadian, they cannot be easily distinguished. But on the other side of the world, where nationalities are more numerous and more closely crowded together, it is the same way. Nothing is more remarkable in these later days than the disappearance of outward racial and national distinctions. They are to be found still, of course, on closer examination; but even then they are less pronounced than they used to be.

The melting pot is doing amazing things. People are becoming universalized not merely in dress and in manner, but in thought and in sentiment. The annual vacation that results in a mingling of people of different localities, different sections and different nations, is leavening the lump of prejudice everywhere. Social intercourse is a great pacifier. The millions who are now returning to their homes after a season of travel and observation, are broader in their views than when they started upon their vacations. They are ready, we believe, to think better of their fellows everywhere, and they are filled with a bigger and a brighter hope for the future of humanity.

THE number of women who will vote for President this year is now put at 1,346,925, as against about 14,000,000 men. Although the odds are getting smaller rapidly, they are still against the member of the family who knows best how Uncle Sam could do good housekeeping.

Glaring Defect Handling Produce

SUCH intelligence as that sent out from New Brunswick, N. J., is well calculated to give the theoretical economist food for serious thought along practical lines. It is strikingly confirmatory of the position taken by this newspaper with regard to the glaring defect in the present system of foodstuff distribution in the United States. In some parts of Middlesex and Monmouth counties in the state named, so we are told, the crop of potatoes and tomatoes has so flooded the market that farmers are allowing the poorest of these products to rot in the fields in preference to paying men to gather them. Tomatoes are selling at 15 and 20 cents a crate and potatoes at 50 cents a bushel. In the Chesapeake district, it is reported, thousands of dollars worth of tomatoes have been left to decay in the fields. Owing to the oversupply and the consequent low market, many farm hands are without employment.

This is not an unusual condition at this time of year, although it may be so in New Jersey, or in Middlesex and Monmouth counties. There are always parts of the country in which production greatly exceeds the local or sectional demand. Potatoes are reported to be selling in certain parts of the middle West at half the price they are bringing in New Jersey. It is the old familiar story of a feast and a famine. Whether the government or society be blamable in the premises, the fact remains that there is bad management somewhere, else potatoes, for example, would not be begging for buyers in one part of the country at one time of the year at 25 cents a bushel, while in most parts of the populous sections of the country consumers at another season of the year are glad to be able to get them at prices that range from \$2 to \$3 a bushel.

The cold storage system came nearer a solution of the problem than any process that has yet been tried, but the cold storage system was developed as a private business enterprise, and while, in connection with packers of perishable foodstuffs, it gathered up the surplus and held it for a better market, it finally was able to regulate and control the market to what many believed to be a dangerous degree. Adverse and restrictive legislation has narrowed greatly the activities of the cold storage people. Apparently they are not, as formerly, gathering in the surplus, and the surplus is glutting the market, or, as in New Jersey, rotting in the fields.

Nothing is to be gained by taking a pessimistic view of the situation. If ever there were opportunity for constructive thought and effort it is here. Properly distributed, the product of the soil of the United States this year would mean plenty for all and lower cost of living everywhere. There is no proper distribution; therefore, the waste now will be charged against wage, salary and income later on. Manifestly, private enterprise must meet the situation, and in meeting it must be encouraged rather than hindered; or, this failing, storage of the surplus and its adequate distribution must eventually be taken in hand by the government.

NATIVES carried by the Manila railway last year are classified: First class, 38,833; second class, 167,198 and third class, 4,676,472. As everywhere else, the plain people in the Philippines are overwhelmingly in the majority.

A TRANSCUBAN canal to cost \$80,000,000 is among the possibilities. The fact that the desire is growing to travel through Cuba rather than around it speaks well for the progress the island has made, despite everything.

Women and Political Personalities

IN VIEW of the turn American politics recently has taken, Miss Ida Tarbell could not have chosen a more timely word of exhortation to her sisters than that found in her article in a current monthly magazine. She probably saw when she wrote that a stage of controversy loomed ahead, in which the woman in politics would have to learn the lesson that man, especially the Teuton, learned some time ago; namely, that political differences need not sever friendships nor cause sharp words. Already the dispute over issues raised by indorsement of woman's suffrage by Mr. Roosevelt and his new party has gone far enough to show that a word of caution is timely.

Of course there is no disputing the fact that the man politician, on occasion, permits the fact that another man opposes him on economic, political, or patriotic questions to be the ground of refusal to fraternize. But the more normal relation of differing men politicians of the higher type is one of friendliness, when all non-political conditions make for it. The restaurants of the House of Commons and of the House of Representatives daily present the spectacle of men who are the sternest of partizan rivals indulging in all the amenities of hospitality, friendship and regard.

Often there is an aspect of this seeming inconsistency which it is difficult to reconcile with candor and sincerity. "If the man or his cause are all that, in formal speech, you said he was, how can you break bread or share salt with him?" is a question that inevitably arises. And it has point. There are members of Parliament and congressmen who will not call a knave a knave until they believe he is one, and having done so they treat him accordingly. But this policy governing all persons at all times of their official careers would make the compromises that seem inevitable in politics quite impossible. Man's longer experience in the political game has taught him the wastefulness, emotionally speaking, of taking as personal what was meant quite otherwise. A disputant may characterize the policy that A supports as being dishonest, without at all implying that A is thereby deliberately a thief or a liar. Women have to learn this, or they will find their enlarging political opportunities conducive of much friction that is needless. Whether in the home or at the political conference, freedom of speech flourishes beneficently only when opinions are separated from the personal animus, and are viewed according as they conform to the truth of things.

Wireless Brings Down Cable Rates

ENJOYING an exclusive monopoly for years, companies formed to transmit information by cable under the "seven seas," with only occasional slight concessions to the public, have charged practically "all that the traffic would bear." One of the signal codes of Morse, the audacity and enterprise of Cyrus W. Field and his successors in laying cables, and the investment ventures of great speculators, have come large fortunes. With the wireless system of transmitting news by Marconi, and its successful exploitation by him as something more than a laboratory experiment, a new day has dawned for a public wishing to communicate across seas quickly. To no set of men has the prospective rivalry of the two systems of transmission meant more than to proprietors of newspapers who want to pay heavy cable tolls, and especially those of them whose papers have emphasized a foreign news service.

As indicating the altered situation that now faces these major users of the older method of news-transmission, the recent announcement of coming newspaper cable rates across the Atlantic via the lines of the Western Union Company is significant. During the hours when the public uses the cables least and the newspapers use them most, there is to be a radical cut in rates to the press; and day or night the toll is to be but seven cents a word whereas hitherto it has been ten cents.

If the effect of this step leads the American press to put more emphasis upon news from without the United States, and if thereby the nation becomes a trifle less self-centered and parochial in its policies, much good will follow an administrative decree that on its face is attractive to a publisher looking at the pecuniary side of newspaper making.

THE postoffice authorities are again protesting against juggling with street names in different communities throughout the country. Whether this is a phase, or a symptom, or an effect, of the general unrest is not known, but it is a remarkable fact that when certain people have every reason to be contented the thought comes to them that the name of the street they live on should be changed.

COMPARED with imports, the production of gems in the United States is small, and it is a question whether the full resources of the country in this particular are not yet to be uncovered and developed. Except in a few instances, discovery of precious stones is left to a desultory system of prospecting and mining, and to chance. Notwithstanding, the geological survey reports that American mines in 1911 yielded diamonds to the value of \$2750, emeralds worth \$9500, turquoise worth \$44,751, and sapphires to the value of \$215,313. While the total production of gems exceeded that of 1910, it was considerably lower than for either of the preceding two years. Including the less valuable stones, such as moss agates, the output had a value of \$343,692.

In the early placer mining days on the Sierra Nevadas, and for a period of twenty-five years or so, the finds of moss agate in the gulches and canyons were frequent and large. Between 1855 and 1880 moss agate settings were generally popular. Many of the stones were very beautiful and valuable. It is interesting to learn that this stone is again being found along the mountain streams, this time in Montana, and that, as formerly, specimens of it seem to picture the landscape views of the country in which they are picked up. It appears that by taking advantage of the dark seams and dendritic patches, patterns resembling moss, ferns, rushes, sea growths, trees, land, water and sky, etc., are obtained. The moss agates of Montana, sometimes known as mocha stones, are cut into settings suitable for stickpins, brooches, watch fobs, belt buckles, etc., and vary in price all the way from \$1 to \$300.

Equally interesting are the emerald mines of North Carolina. The stones found here run in value from \$100 to \$200 per carat, and are said to be equal in beauty to those mined in South America. One locality in the state named has yielded emeralds to the value of \$10,000 in the last three years. The report tells of the discovery

Precious Stones in United States

here of one emerald measuring about an inch and three quarters by an inch and a half. This was cut into twenty unequal parts, the largest weighing about three carats. It is without visible flaw and pronounced particularly beautiful at night. The diamond states are Arkansas and California, although some of these stones have been found in Texas and Illinois. The most important find of last year was that of an eight and one eighth carat white diamond in Arkansas, the largest ever found in that state. It would seem from the surface indications that there lie hidden somewhere in this country much more important deposits of diamonds than have yet been revealed, or it may be that the mother beds, from which the diamonds found in the United States have been washed southward, will eventually be discovered in northern Canada.

THE INVENTION and introduction of substitutes for whalebone and whale oils have narrowed and almost wiped out the old-time profits, in the whaling industry. Only the application of improved methods of capturing the mammal, and of rendering it when captured, and of preparing the products and by-products, have sustained the business in recent years. As it is, the number of whalers has greatly decreased. Only the Japanese, it appears, are now obtaining results at all satisfying in a pecuniary way from the industry. They are making it pay by utilizing the meat as well as the bone and oils. According to Roy C. Andrews, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, just returned from the Orient, the Japanese eat whale flesh in every shape and manner. It is canned in enormous quantities, he says, and makes an excellent substitute for fresh beef, an article that is both scarce and costly throughout the island empire. To supply the demand for whale meat, the Japanese are rapidly destroying the blue and gray whales, but not so wantonly as the whalers of other nations, who use only a small part of them.

Not much may be expected in the way of relief for the high cost of living, even if occidental peoples should acquire the taste for whale meat, because from all appearances the supply will soon give out. The Japanese have now one of the greatest whaling stations in the world, and the greatest fleet of whalers; but the catch is diminishing rather than increasing. The prospects are that even with the use of the most improved apparatus for fishing, the industry will soon cease to be profitable, because of the scarcity of the whales.

There is not the same incentive for international interference here as there is in the seal fishing business, but it is to be hoped that the governments will unite to prevent the extinction of the whale. From all accounts, action in this direction cannot be safely postponed. The whale gun is working great destruction annually among the schools that are still found in northern waters.

IN ORDER to see many of the nicest things that have been said about them of late, the women of America might order some of the Ohio newspapers that have been advocating the adoption of the suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

THE postoffice appropriation bill carried with it as the result of some negotiations between the House and the Senate a provision respecting publicity as to newspaper ownership which goes far toward meeting the demands of a small group of candid critics of the press of the country. Religious, fraternal, temperance and other special classes of journals are exempted, mainly supposably because they are not as much concerned with economic, industrial and political issues as the daily press, and therefore not as likely to be subjected to a control that is masked. Provision also is made for explicit designation as advertised matter of all "editorial or other reading matter" for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted, or promised. In its main provisions the bill goes beyond the one already in force in New York state, in that in addition to editors, publishers and managers, the names of stockholders, bondholders and mortgagees also are to be filed with the postmaster-general and with the local postmaster twice a year; and the sworn statement must be printed in each publication within a definite period after it has been filed with the postal officials. Failure to do this involves loss of right to use the mails.

Seldom does a measure of the kind find its way to the statute books with so little discussion pro or con. Reasoning a priori, few persons would have ventured on predicting so easy a victory for the minority that urged the measure on the lawmakers. It is a sign of the times.

THERE appears to be no doubt that the broom corn crop this year will be immense. To what extent literature in Indiana has interfered with the growth of the broom-handle crop is not yet known.

It is again announced that women's hats are to be smaller, but much of the pleasure that might be derived from this is destroyed by the further announcement that they are to be higher.

IN OREGON they are regretting the destruction of a sawmill; in some of the states farther east they are regretting the destruction of the splendid resources the sawmill helped to destroy.

THE ballot in New York's election is likely to be twenty feet long, and the voter will probably have greater difficulty than ever in determining how much of it he ought to discard.

THE theater orchestra, like the tariff, is a local issue, but it is also national and international. They are having difficulties with it on both sides of the Canadian line.

IT WILL soon be impossible to conceal one's self anywhere. From a height of 3000 feet an aeroplane can see a submarine eighteen feet below the surface of the water.

SHOULD the Suez and the Panama canals get to cutting prices in competition with each other it might be in the interest of international trade in general.

IF CONGRESS had worked in the first weeks of the session as it worked in the last, its first weeks might have been its last.

PETROLEUM was used by the early Egyptians, but so far as history shows, it never got into their politics.

THERE is a new query to add to the one about the pins. It is: What becomes of all the old lamp posts?

Japanese in the Whaling Industry

Journalistic Publicity